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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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13 June 1985

EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TISCH ON VICTORY JUBILEE, USSR ALLIANCE

PM091431 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 May 85 p 3

[Article by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) Central Board:
"Along the Road to Freedom"]

[Text] The people of the GDR will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union and the other anti-Hitler coalition powers as a state holiday. The victory won 40 years ago delivered mankind from barbarism. It brought freedom also to the German people. "This event," Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee has said, "has been immortalized in gold letters in the annals of world history, and thanks to the tremendous transformations which it brought about in international life, it will continue to exert its influence into the distant future."

The battles which determined the outcome of World War II were fought on the Soviet-German front. The Soviet Union bore the brunt of the war. The peoples of the Soviet Union and its army made the biggest sacrifices in the struggle against the fascist plague. Thus, the confrontation between two social systems--the system of the most reactionary imperialist rule on the one hand, and socialism on the other--became the main distinctive feature of World War II. The Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU weathered the most difficult of trials. Backed up by the dedicated work of all the working people, the Soviet army rebuffed the onslaught of the fascist aggressor. This was the start of the victorious march of the Soviet Armed Forces which led them to Berlin and the Elbe. Socialism's superiority was demonstrated to the whole world.

The feat accomplished by the Soviet people in routing fascism provided our people with a great opportunity to radically change their existence. This historic opportunity was taken.

In its appeal of 11 June 1945, the Communist Party of Germany [KDP]--as the first political force in the country--put forward a concrete program for building a new life. Ernst Thaelmann's party, which sustained more gory losses than anyone else in the struggle against approaching fascism in the Weimar Republic, which struggled resolutely against the Hitler regime in Germany itself and beyond its borders, and which sought to establish a broad militant alliance of all German antifascist forces with the aim of toppling the fascist rule--this party embodied a different, a new Germany.

In 1945 the Communists faced the task of overcoming destruction and sorrow--the legacy of Hitler's Reich--eliminating the vestiges of fascist ideology from people's thinking, and changing their spiritual life in the light of the ideas of the revolutionary working class and the humanitarian heritage. The KPD Appeal of 11 June 1945 said: "No leniency toward Nazism! No more slander against and hostility toward the Soviet Union!" We must ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

The free trade unions which were reestablished in the Soviet occupation zone 15 June 1945 and comprised the trade unions of all persuasions that existed prior to 1933, fully supported this appeal. The unity of action of Communists and Social Democrats gave the new trade unions strength and stability and ensured their active participation in the process of antifascist and democratic transformations. In accordance with the provisions of the Potsdam agreement, militarism and imperialism were completely eradicated on the territory of the present-day GDR.

Under the leadership of the SED, which was formed in 1946 as a result of a merger between the KPD and the Social Democratic Party of Germany which was based on the principle of scientific socialism and relied on the firm alliance of antifascist and democratic forces, our people, in the course of profound social transformations, exercised their right to self-determination for the first time in history. After the implementation of the land and school reforms and the creation of new administrative and security organs the property of Nazis and war criminals was confiscated in 1946. The means of production passed gradually into public ownership. And the trade unions' work thus received a new content. Hitherto unknown tasks had to be resolved. Soviet comrades in their army greatcoats helped us by word and deed when the new trade unions were being formed, and later, when the antifascist, democratic transformations necessitated the participation of the FDGB, they proved to be true class brothers.

An upsurge in production and the rapid development of productive forces were the order of the day. However, few German trade union activists knew how to organize competition. With the help of our friends from the USSR we began to study the Soviet experience and to apply it creatively in the conditions of our country. In Lenin's works, and above all in his book "The Great Exploit" [Velikiy Pochin], thousands of trade union activists sought practical advice on how to organize their work to resolve practical economic development tasks. In June 1946 we received the first official Soviet trade union delegation in our country, and in December 1948 the first FDGB delegation visited the Soviet Union.

When, following the foundation of the FRG, the GDR was formed as a worker-peasant state on German soil, there already existed a trade union movement which had grown into a considerable force of economic and social progress.

From the time when the foundations of socialism were being laid in the GDR to the present day, when we are building a developed socialist society, the militant unity between the SED and the CPSU and the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR have been the guarantee of our successful development, a characteristic feature of which is the close, friendly cooperation between the two

countries' trade union organizations which is based on the ideas of socialist internationalism. Our country's trade unionists take pride in the fact that the GDR acted in close alliance with the USSR from the first day of its existence, which gave it confidence and helped it to resolve tasks in the interests of the people.

Inspired by the 40th anniversary of Victory and Liberation Day, our working people are striving for tremendous labor achievements in the course of competition in honor of the party's 11th Congress for the sake of further strengthening the GDR and, consequently, socialism. Within the framework of the competition, many labor collectives have set themselves the task of over-fulfilling the plan targets for the current year and, in honor of the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation, working one whole day using saved raw and other materials, and electricity. The results achieved so far indicate that this aim will be successfully implemented. Commemorating the historic feat of the Soviet liberators by labor achievements is a matter of honor. It is yet another way to fulfill the behests of those Soviet and German people who gave their most valuable possession--their lives--in the struggle against fascism.

The Soviet people's victory contributed in a decisive degree to the establishment of world peace. Today a threat again looms over the planet. The most aggressive circles of imperialism, the United States, and NATO have set a course of arms buildup and confrontation; they want to eliminate socialism, which is countering their aspirations to world domination. Let no one doubt it: This imperialist policy threatens all mankind with annihilation. This is why the FDGB spares no effort in its international work to ensure that the lessons of World War II are not forgotten. And the main lesson reads: It is necessary to fight war before weapons of unpredictable destructive force have had time to speak. It is necessary to do everything possible to preserve peace. With the aim of resolving this most important task, the GDR trade unions are contributing their share to the development of an honest dialogue within the international trade union movement in the interests of cooperation among all forces capable of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union has always been the main force of the antiwar struggle. We know that this important role of the Soviet Union is based on the fact that, through the tremendous efforts of the Soviet people led by the CPSU, imperialism can be rebuffed from the position of strategic military equilibrium. The establishment and maintenance of this equilibrium have preserved the world from global war for the past 40 years. At the same time the Soviet Union's role as the main force of peace is based on its resolute struggle to curb the arms race and for real steps toward disarmament and above all the elimination of nuclear means of mass destruction, with a view to ensuring that the military equilibrium which safeguards peace is maintained at the lowest possible level.

Aggressive U.S. circles, on the other hand, are introducing a new, particularly dangerous element into the arms race through their efforts to obtain military superiority and their plans for so-called "Star Wars." Unwilling to heed the lessons of history, they are accelerating the process which can lead mankind to the brink of its grave, and they have presented all the planet's inhabitants with an unprecedented challenge.

People throughout the world are following the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva with great hope. We fully support the Soviet Union's stance that it is indispensable to achieve specific steps toward arms limitation and disarmament at these talks, on the whole range of space and nuclear weapons issues, in order to ultimately achieve the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Our country's working people welcome the Soviet Union's constructive proposals set forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his interview with a PRAVDA correspondent. It was the voice of reason that rang out here, and it is hardly necessary for anyone to try to prove that nothing could have a more positive impact on the results of the talks than if--at the very least--the arms buildup was stopped for the duration of the arms reduction talks. The USSR has set a new example of good will by introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspending the implementation of countermeasures in Europe. It would be greatly welcomed if the United States also stopped the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe.

We support Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's proposal that the USSR and the United States introduce a moratorium on the development (including scientific research), testing, and deployment of space strike weapons and freeze their strategic offensive arms for the duration of the talks. In this connection the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and consequently the buildup of our countermeasures, would have to be stopped. These constructive ideas are proof of the Soviet Union's desire to stop the arms race and stabilize the world through concrete measures. The GDR will, side by side with the Soviet Union, continue to struggle to ensure that reason and realism prevail in international relations, and that a turn for the better is achieved.

We rate the indestructible friendship between our peoples and states as one of the biggest achievements along our road. No one will ever succeed in destroying this fraternal alliance. We are working purposefully on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the GDR, signed 7 October 1975, and are developing internal sources of our countries' economic growth for the benefit of both our peoples. In this context great importance attaches to the long-term program for cooperation in science, technology, and production through the year 2000. The close interweaving of our economic and scientific and technical potentials is part and parcel of the socialist countries' economic integration within the CEMA framework.

Our country's trade unions contribute to the implementation of the tasks and pledges ensuing from the fraternal countries' economic development along the path of the intensification of production and the enhancement of its efficiency.

At present the working people of the GDR and the USSR are preparing for congresses of their Marxist-Leninist parties. The period of preparations for the 11th SED Congress is a period of new valuable exploits by GDR working people, which are aimed at creating a good basis for the implementation of the decisions which will be adopted to advance the building of a developed socialist society. In this we proceed from the fact that the indestructible unity with

the Soviet Union and the firm establishment of the GDR in the community of socialist states are a reliable foundation for, and guarantee of, the fulfillment of all our socialist state's sociopolitical and international tasks.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MUECKENBERGER ON USSR'S 1945 VICTORY

PM131305 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 May 85 p 15

[Article by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, from feature entitled "The Spring of Liberation: We Will Never Forget!"]

[Text] Berlin--The GDR people attach enormous world-wide-historic significance to the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation. Evidence of this is provided by the fact that this jubilee is being celebrated as a state holiday in the republic. It is, at the same time, a landmark along the path to the 11th SED Congress. Guided by the appeal by the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers, and the GDR National Front's National Council, working people everywhere are marking the 40th anniversary of victory with outstanding achievements, including achievements in the political-ideological and spiritual-cultural spheres.

The news of the victory of socialism over capitalism, and that the German Reich had been consumed forever in the fire of World War II, was announced 9 May. At the same time, this majestic victory opened for us Germans the path toward building, in accordance with the 11 June 1945 appeal by the Communist Party of Germany, "a parliamentary-democratic republic with all rights and freedoms for the German people." The first German socialist state of the workers and peasants was founded under the leadership of the SED and in unbreakable friendship and closest alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet people.

History has proved that the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism crowned the struggle and goals of the German fighters from the antifascist resistance movement, whose nucleus was constituted by the communists.

Despite the increasingly determined attempts by reactionary imperialist circles to falsify history, the truth remains unalterable. The Soviet Union paid the highest price in the gigantic engagements of World War II, having lost 20 million persons. The Soviet Union rallied all forces in the struggle against the fascist aggressor, and the enemy suffered a crushing defeat. This was a historic service rendered by the CPSU. The victory over fascism not only saved the USSR and the socialist state's achievements, but also made a decisive contribution to other people's liberation from fascist slavery.

The GDR people perceive it as their paramount task to remain loyal to the behests of the fighters against fascism. They remain alive both in our memory and in our deeds. Bearing in mind the lessons of history and the requirement of the present-day situation, we are doing everything to comprehensively strengthen our friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union.

For a long time now the GDR has been recognized as a stable socialist state. This became possible only thanks to the existence of the USSR--a loyal and reliable friend and comrade-in-arms--and thanks to the comprehensive development of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. In accordance with the Potsdam agreement, we deemed it necessary to put an end to fascism, militarism, and monopoly and land owners' power once and for all. The SED was formed in the April days of 1946 through the merger of the Communist Party of Germany and the Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

We will never forget that, from the very beginning, we constantly received fraternal advice and support from our liberators, the true proletarian internationalists. In overcoming the dismal heritage of the fascists, we relied on the assistance of Red Army servicemen, primarily the officer advisers in culture and education, who were working with us. This work particularly displayed their profound trust in the party, the antifascists, and the working people. Their activity proved that Soviet people understood and appreciated the humanistic values and progressive forces of the German people.

Soviet literature gave and continues to give us great help. In this connection, I have in mind the works by Fadeyev, Gladkov, Sholokhov, Simonov, and many others, and also Chakovskiy's "Victory" [Pobeda]. Soviet art in general is distinguished by the fact that it is capable of influencing the masses. An example of this is provided by the Soviet documentary series "The Strategy of Victory," which was shown in the GDR over the last few weeks, and also by the GDR documentary movie "The Year 1945."

Much has changed in the 40 years since the Soviet Union's victory over German fascism and the German people's liberation from Nazi barbarism. Socialism has become a worldwide system. The class enemy is not prepared to accept such a progressive development. He would like to reverse the wheels of history. Evidence of this can be seen primarily in the course of confrontation and arms race followed by the U.S. government and the NATO states.

The GDR people fully approve the speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee 11 March 1985 Plenum, and also his replies to questions by PRAVDA's editor. This constructive and clear-cut interview contains an entire range of timely proposals and a new peace initiative, indicates realistic solutions for the sake of eliminating tension and concerning primarily nuclear disarmament in our planet, and accords with the desires of the absolute majority of mankind--to prevent arms in space. The serious nature of the Soviet proposals is backed by the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles, proclaimed by the Soviet Union unilaterally and for a limited period of time.

The preservation of universal peace is the dominant and fundamental task of our times. In this we proceed from the premise that the stronger socialism is, that much more lasting will peace be!

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOJTIK DISCUSSES WARSAW PACT ROLE

PM141440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: "Reliable Shield of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Prague, May [dateline as published]--It was 30 years ago, on 14 May 1955, that the European socialist countries signed a remarkable document in Warsaw--the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This was how the Warsaw Pact--the countries' political and defense alliance--came into being. Its aim was, and still remains, to preserve peace as the fundamental condition for creative and constructive labor by the socialist community's peoples and for the strengthening of international security.

This was an historically important step indicated by the need to secure the defense of our fraternal states under conditions when imperialism had launched against the socialist countries a "cold war" with all its attendant phenomena: economic blockade, organized terror, subversion, sabotage, and crude interference in internal affairs. An immediate danger had arisen with the creation of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact.

Thus, through the fault of imperialism, mankind's hopes for peaceful renewal and the building of a life without wars were disappointed in the very first postwar years. There was a resumption of saber rattling by those who could not accept the very idea that Hitler had failed to wipe the world's first socialist state off the face of the earth, that the Soviet Union had emerged from that war victorious and politically and morally stronger, and that, following the example of the land of Lenin, many peoples had decided to take the path of socialism, true democracy, and independence.

The decision adopted by the socialist countries in Warsaw in 1955 was thus a logical response to the aggressive course of the reactionary circles of the imperialist states, and primarily the United States. The Warsaw Pact firmly blocked imperialism's aspiration to destroy socialism in an armed clash and to resolve the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism with the help of military confrontation. The Warsaw Pact became the guarantor of the socialist countries' peaceful and comprehensive development. It is simultaneously an important factor for strengthening the unity and cohesion of our country's fraternal states, and a guarantee of Europe's peaceful development. The pact has played an invaluable role in creating conditions for the peaceful

coexistence of states with different social systems. The historic significance of the Warsaw Pact lies in the fact that it is protecting the world from the conflagration of war and attempts to reverse the course of history.

The CSSR's people know well the cost of a peaceful life, and are aware that peace and freedom are among the supreme assets of mankind. In the year of the 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of our motherland's liberation by the heroic Soviet army, we honor with special feelings the sacrifices which were made for the sake of gaining these assets, for the sake of socialism's victory in our country. We will never forget those who brought us freedom at the cost of enormous sacrifices and suffering. But we will never forget those who betrayed us, either. It was the Western powers that disgracefully sold us out, calculating that the spearhead of fascist aggression would thereby be aimed against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism saved our peoples from extermination and gave them an opportunity to make a free and sovereign decision to build a new life under the conditions of socialism. This reality is firmly entrenched in our people's historical experience, became the foundation of the country's postwar development, and definitively determined the foreign policy orientation of people's-democratic, and later socialist, Czechoslovakia.

Our people's friendship and alliance with the Soviet people during the grim war years was cemented by jointly shed blood.

Klement Gottwald, ardent Czechoslovak patriot and internationalist and leader of the CPCZ, stressed that the Soviet Union has always been and will remain our reliable mainstay. The friendship and alliance with the USSR are the guarantee of the peaceful building and development of socialism in our country, of the flourishing of our motherland.

The defense potential of the socialist community countries has strengthened considerably since the creation of the Warsaw Pact. The fraternal countries have created, so to speak, a reliable shield which protects us from encroachments by the NATO military-political bloc and imperialism's aggressive plans.

The development of the international situation prompts the conclusion that the Warsaw Pact Organization must be strengthened in the future. This is why our people acclaim the extension of the pact as a result of the meeting of top party and state figures from the fraternal states held in Warsaw 26 April. This action is of vast significance not only for the Warsaw Pact member states but also for the whole of mankind. History has proved that the existence of the Warsaw Pact has been and remains a decisive and stabilizing factor of international development. It has made and continues to make a considerable contribution to the fact that hitherto the world has not been engulfed by the flames of war.

The Warsaw Pact is an alliance of a qualitatively new type. It not only guarantees the security and defense capability of member countries but also strengthens and develops among them relations of international brotherhood and selfless cooperation, which are organically linked with the efforts to strengthen the entire socialist community and each individual country with strict respect

for its sovereignty. The nature of these new relations between independent states united by fundamental interests is reflected by the activity of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. This organ's decisions, affecting the most burning issues of our age, enjoy great prestige among the peace-loving and progressive public in the world.

The 30 years of the Warsaw Pact's existence have been a convincing test of its viability and have confirmed its role in the struggle against war and for detente and the peoples' security. The years that have passed have shown that the Warsaw Pact, as the political and defensive alliance of the socialist countries, is helping create relations which extend beyond the framework of "blocs" and constitute a contribution to the development of cooperation and the deepening of mutual assistance between peoples regardless of their state and social system. Today, when many immediate global problems linked with the very existence of mankind and the elimination of the dangers generated by the world capitalist system have become urgent, the significance of this phenomenon will undoubtedly increase.

Over the past 30 years the Warsaw Pact has been a real guarantor of Europe's peaceful development. During that time Lenin's idea about the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems as the only reasonable alternative in our age has confirmed its viability.

For the Warsaw Pact member countries this alliance is a practical expression of socialist internationalism, with all the rights and obligations stemming from this. This means that we must not allow the weakening of any single link of our community because this could pose a threat to the interests of the entire socialist system, in the same way that any one country's national interests must not be placed above the common interests of the others. Historical experience teaches us that the strengthening of cohesion, the development of the trend toward closer alignment of the socialist community states, and the consolidation of their unity constitute a vitally important task.

The birth of the World Socialist System was the paramount result of World War II. Each successful step by any one country along the path toward the triumph of socialism was conditioned by the unity of the states belonging to that system, and primarily by the aid given by the Soviet Union. The common victory was scored only thanks to the fact that our fraternal parties solved the complex tasks of socialist building by relying on the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism, on the basis of its creative development and its application under the specific conditions of each individual country. Serious difficulties have emerged wherever, for some reason or another, errors or inconsistency have been allowed to occur in the practical application of Marxist-Leninist teaching and the principles of socialism, wherever no account has been taken of the creative nature of Leninism or it has been subjected to revisionist distortions, or wherever the general laws of socialist building have not been utilized. This is what happened in Czechoslovakia in the late sixties, when counterrevolutionary forces posed a threat to the very existence of socialism. And it was precisely at that time that communists and all honest people who were devoted to socialism accepted with gratitude the international assistance of fraternal Warsaw Pact countries. Without that assistance we would have been unable to uphold the working people's gains and prevent a bloody civil war.

The attempt to liquidate socialism in Czechoslovakia in 1968-1969 was not just an internal affair of rightwing opportunist and antisocialist forces. It was also a profoundly thought-out and planned operation by international anticomunism, whose ultimate goal was to detach Czechoslovakia from the socialist community, sow discord between the fraternal countries, drive a wedge within their alliance, subvert socialism from within, and play on the weaknesses and errors that had occurred. All these are customary methods used by reactionary forces and imperialism. And this is confirmed not just by Czechoslovakia's experience. All that has been said above has also been fully confirmed by events in Poland. And this is, naturally, why the coordinated offensive by imperialist forces must be countered with undiminished cohesion, and the revolutionary gains in each socialist community country must be defended with joint efforts.

We know that imperialism, for as long as it exists and for as long as it has strength, will never abandon its attempts to weaken and destroy socialism. The incumbent U.S. administration is openly demonstrating these intentions by means of its aggressive and hateful anticommunist policy. On how many occasions over the last few years have its spokesmen engaged in vicious attacks, brazenly threatening the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with destruction. With fanaticism typical of the inquisition in the middle ages, they have equated our social system with an "empire of evil" and the devil's handiwork. Unfortunately, this is not empty rhetoric. The words have been backed by deeds, primarily in the form of fanning the nuclear arms race. We are following with great concern and trepidation the activation of revanchism among our neighbors, in the FRG, where territorial claims against our country are being voiced again, and brazen calls for the "liberation of socialist states" are to be heard. Ultimately, the attempts to raise doubts about the postwar order in Europe and the attacks on the Yalta and Potsdam decisions only go to confirm that imperialism has not accepted the results of World War II and post-war development.

Under these conditions the significance of the Warsaw Pact is growing. It is an important factor of military-strategic equilibrium. It is the Warsaw Pact and its strengthening that prevent the United States and its NATO allies from disrupting the prevailing approximate equilibrium and dictating their will to the world from positions of strength. This is why the Warsaw Pact is vitally important for us and for all peace-loving people. This is what determines our country's stance. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has declared: "The elimination of the threat of war requires us to constantly strengthen the unity of the people, the economic and political might of the country, and the bonds of alliance with Warsaw Pact member states and also to boost our defense capability. Today's international situation also requires us to strengthen the socialist countries' cohesion and reinforce the peace movement, which unites progressive and realistically-minded people all over the world, regardless of their political or religious affiliation. We will spare no energy to make the maximum contribution to this."

The word "peace" is emblazoned on the banner of socialism. The Soviet Union is constantly and tireless putting forward initiatives aimed at ensuring peace throughout the world and averting the most terrible threat--nuclear catastrophe. We fully and unconditionally support the USSR's proposals. The Czechoslovak

people also ardently acclaimed the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. This constructive step offers the United States an exceptional chance at the Geneva talks. Unfortunately, hitherto it has failed to show any proof of a serious approach to the proposals to limit and reduce the level of nuclear arms. Particular concern is caused by the U.S. desire to switch the arms race to space.

In its efforts to diminish the danger of war, the Soviet Union relies on the unified will of the Warsaw Pact member states, which was unambiguously confirmed in the political declaration adopted in Prague in January 1983. Furthermore, as has been repeatedly emphasized, the Warsaw Pact's contribution to the defense of peace cannot be perceived as either a concession or a display of weakness. The plans by those who are counting on attaining military-strategic superiority are doomed to failure.

We are looking to the future with optimism and are firmly convinced that reason will defeat insanity, that life will defeat death. We are convinced that peace will be preserved, that the danger of war, and primarily nuclear war, will be averted, and that the socialist countries and all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, having united their efforts, will manage to block the extremely dangerous militarist course of imperialism's most reactionary circles.

CSO: 1800/317

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OVARI ON HUNGARY'S SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

AU171101 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 8, Apr 85 (Signed to press
9 Apr 85) pp 74-79

[Article by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP
Central Committee: "Forty Years of Hungary's Socialist Development"]

[Text] Hungary's liberation from fascism was completed on 4 April 1945. That event represented a historical turning point in the fate of the Hungarian people. In the 4 decades since then, such qualitative changes have taken place in the life of the country and its citizens that the impact and results of this period cannot be compared to any of the preceding stages in Hungary's development. The country and its people acquired real freedom and independence for the first time and they are autonomously deciding their own fate.

The liberation was a turning point in the formation of a new way of life of the Hungarian people. The society's revolutionary transformation has liquidated all obsolete forms of political organizations which did not meet the demands of the period and which hindered the country's development and the liberation of the peoples' creative forces. The authority of labor, creativity, and working man was given its worthy place and the domination of class privileges has been gradually replaced by socialist development.

The changes that have taken place in the 4 decades are also epochal from the viewpoint of the population's material position and its cultural conditions. Until 1945, enormous property differences and differences in income existed in the bourgeois country that was burdened by vestiges of feudalism. The poorest strata of population, especially those in agriculture, who were called "three million paupers" lived under the conditions of hopeless poverty and spiritual backwardness.

Therefore, summing up the results of the past decades, the Patriotic People's Front has been able to rightfully note in its appeal calling for a worthy observance of the 40th anniversary of liberation: "Overcoming numerous difficulties and contradictions and learning from tragic mistakes, Hungary has achieved historical results through our work and efforts in the 40 years of socialist construction. We now have at our disposal a considerable industrial potential and a successfully developing agriculture and our culture has been enriched with many values. The socialist national unity and socialist democracy, based on mutual trust, represent our main achievement."

Everything that has taken place in our country in 40 years and everything that has been built in our country during that period represents an eternal monument to and a striking reminder of the immortal feat of the Soviet people and their liberator army, of the heroes who gave their lives and shed their blood on this soil. For more than half a year the war raged on the Hungarian territory which, as the last line of defense of the German Reich [German term used], was condemned to devastation by the German Wehrmacht [German term used] with the collaboration of the Hungarian fascist minions. The Soviet army won freedom for our country, ensuring the possibility for the Hungarian nation's survival in order to subsequently turn over into the hands of our people themselves the formation of their fate.

The Soviet people have been always firmly and continue to be firmly on the side of the Hungarian people who have embarked on the path of freedom by overcoming enormous difficulties. The USSR's direct assistance in the years of postwar devastation represented for the Hungarians their very life. In the decades since the liberation, our cooperation has continued to be implemented in multifaceted forms and it has now grown into a system of Hungarian-Soviet interaction which has been tested and has justified itself in practice. It goes without saying that, just like any other similar system, this system can and must be further developed, but the starting point in all this always remains immutable: The development and expansion of the Hungarian-Soviet cooperation correspond to Hungary's vital interests. It has been especially graphically demonstrated under the conditions of economic difficulties in recent years that precise cooperation with the Soviet Union represents a guarantee for a stable development of our national economy. At the same time we note with satisfaction--and this is an indication of our advance in the economic sphere--that also an increasingly wide range of economic tasks in some branches of the Soviet national economy is being solved with Hungary's participation.

The Soviet Union is Hungary's largest trade partner, absorbing about one third of the foreign trade turnover of the Hungarian People's Republic. In 1985 the volume of reciprocal trade will exceed a total of R9 billion. Features peculiar to the stage of intensive development have become more and more apparent in the recent period. We are setting new scientific, technical, and technological tasks and laying the ground for more contemporary and effective forms of planning and economic operations.

Using its potential, the Soviet Union devotes great attention to the question of deliveries of modern technical equipment, energy sources [energonositel], and materials that are vitally needed for the uninterrupted functioning of the Hungarian economy.

The visit to the USSR of the party and government delegation headed by G. Latar, member of MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and G. Lazar's meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, represented an important contribution to the cause of further consolidation of multifaceted relations and fraternal friendship between the peoples of Hungary and the Soviet Union. The state of our relations was highly appraised at the meeting, and satisfaction was expressed over the signing of the Long-Term Program of Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation for the Period

to 2,000. This program is a big new step in the consolidation of interaction between the two countries and in the fulfillment of the decisions of the Economic Conference of CEMA Member-Countries at the highest level.

The exchange of spiritual values and cooperation in the sphere of culture in the past 40 years have immeasurably enriched our people. The cultural exchange with the Soviet Union and especially the Russian language, as a world language and as a means of communication, have opened before the Hungarian people a spiritual and artistic life of great future prospects. Hungarian literature, film, theater, and musical, dance, and representative arts have acquired in the Soviet Union a grateful public of many millions. This has widened the horizons of Hungary's spiritual life and has had a favorable effect on the activity of Hungarian creative workers.

The constantly widening and deepening personal contacts between Hungarian and Soviet people have become an eloquent and significant form of fraternal relations between the two peoples in the past 4 decades. We have come to know and love one another. The Russian language is spoken on the streets of Budapest and the Hungarian language spoken on the streets of Moscow, and more and more often also on the streets of other Soviet cities, also attest to the fact that more and more groups of people are making each other's acquaintance and are mutually learning to respect and love our values. The ties between sister regions and cities provide a good basis and opportunity for this.

Our friendship and cooperation are based on our common revolutionary traditions, the community of our ideas and goals, and the identity of our vital interests. The most important element in this connection is the fact that the very existence of the Soviet Union and its might and steadfast policy of peace represent for us the main guarantee for our continued work in socialist construction under the conditions of peace. For this reason we fully support this peace-loving policy as a policy corresponding to our goals and interests, and for this reason we participate as loyal allies in the realization of our common aspirations, both within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and by means of all possible bilateral contacts.

In our period, the unflinching struggle of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community against the arms race, for disarmament and peace and, lately, also against the U.S. plans of preparation for "star wars"--which are fraught with the most dangerous consequences--is at the center of attention of the Hungarian public. The peace-loving policy of the fraternal Soviet Union, its important foreign policy initiatives, and coordinated efforts of all countries of the socialist community, of which Hungary is a member, have won the unanimous support of the Hungarian people.

Thus we can state that our principled position continues to be immutable. The deepening of the Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the further enrichment of cooperation between the two countries and peoples correspond to the vitally important national interests of the Hungarian People's Republic. Our parties, countries, and peoples are linked together with strong ties of internationalism and friendship. The Soviet Union is now and will be in the future the most reliable international bulwark of our motherland's independence and of our socialist creative work.

The worldwide historical victory over fascism, to which the Soviet Union made the main contribution, created the conditions for Hungary's rebirth. However, the Hungarian people themselves had to carry out the work of transforming our society. The Communist Party was and continues to be now the leading force of this transformation. Everywhere, in every city or village liberated from the fascists, the Hungarian Communist Party put forward the first program, the essence of which was expressed by the inspiring and mobilizing slogan "Let Hungary be reborn!" The communists were also the most active initiators and executors of this program, never sparing their forces or their work and always ready for sacrifices.

The first years after the liberation were a period of revolutionary enthusiasm that marked a turn in the fate of the people. The liquidation of large landholdings and the allotment of land to poor and smallholder peasants represented the first major step in this direction. The eternal dream of the peasants came true. This act implemented in practice the fundamental principle according to which "the land belongs to those who cultivate it."

Industry was the second main front of the struggle for the formation of the people's power. Although in 1938 the industry produced a little more than one third of the national income, it was because of industry's high degree of concentration that the strength and power of industrial and financial capital had a definite importance from the viewpoint of the formation of the country's fate. Therefore, depriving large capitalists of their dominant positions represented an important condition for revolutionary transformations. First it was the leading enterprises of heavy industry that became state property and then, as a result of the nationalization of banks, more than half of the people employed in large industries started to work in the enterprises that had been turned over to social ownership. Finally, in 1949, the process of fundamental transformation of property relations in industry was completed. It was on this basis that the country's industrialization began and the economy began to be operated on a planned basis. As a result of this by the middle of the fifties, that is, within 1 decade, the industrial production increased by two and a half times as compared with 1938.

Culture and the sphere of education represented the third field where the struggle was waged for the liquidation of social inequality and class privileges. The cultural revolution, opening the doors of schools and pointing out the path of spiritual advance to large masses of workers and peasants, who until then had been deprived of the opportunity to learn, turned out to be a powerful lever of democratization and socialist transformation of society.

Comrade Janos Kadar summed up the results of the country's development in the first decades after the liberation in his speech on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Hungarian Communist Party in November 1978. He pointed out that, as a result of the class struggle under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the working class triumphed and took power into its own hands within 3 years after the country's liberation. The dictatorship of proletariat was proclaimed, and the country embarked on the path of socialist development. However, the course of socialist construction was later disrupted as a result of the sectarian and dogmatic mistakes of the party leadership of the time. These mistakes led to grave political distortions, to disregard for the Leninist norms of party life, to the limitation

of democratic rights, to violations of legality, and, in the final analysis, to breaking the ties between the party and the masses. These grave distortions, the treachery of the revisionists, and the offensive actions of internal and external class enemies--all this taken together made possible the counterrevolutionary revolt in 1956. The party was able to overcome the difficult situation, Comrade J. Kadar noted, and is once again leading our society in a worthy manner. Its policy corresponds to the interests of the workers class and working people and enjoys the support of the widest masses of people.

The country's progressive development confirms the correctness of the policy of the renovated party of communists, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]. The party was able to overcome the 1956 political crisis by critically and self-critically examining the causes and lessons of the situation that had developed. It waged the struggle on two fronts, acting in equal degrees against dogmatic and sectarian, as well as revisionist, distortions of policy. The party creatively applied to Hungary's conditions the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the general laws of socialist construction that are of international significance, and it used the rich theoretical and practical experience of the fraternal countries of socialism, including primarily the Soviet Union.

It was extraordinarily important that the communists came to understand, and showed to all our people with their example, how the party's leading role should be treated. It was necessary to eliminate from the practice of party life not only the obvious distortions that led to the practice of replacing the service to the people with orders, and the conviction and the force of example with mechanical repetitions of slogans. A more difficult task was to overcome that approach to the party's leading role according to which the solution of all practical tasks is presented as a direct task of the party, and according to which the party must allegedly make decisions on all questions and everything must be solved by the party itself.

The main mission of the party is to determine the basic directions of constructive work and, by convincing the nonparty majority of the population of the righteousness of its cause and of the correctness of the decision, to mobilize the people for its implementation. Comrade Janos Kadar described the mechanism of action of our system of political institutions in the following way: "The fact that different classes exist in our society, and that the MSZMP is the ruling party in the conditions of a one-party system, leads to a very important conclusion. The party must take into account and must coordinate different interests existing in society. As a result of sociopolitical development, exploitative classes have been liquidated in our country, and now there are only friendly working classes and strata whose interests coincide. But nevertheless, along with the interests of the entire society, there are also different group and personal interests. The party recognizes this and considers it its duty to ensure the fulfillment of these interests on the basis of priority of interests of the entire society. The social and mass organizations and movements, including primarily the trade unions, cooperatives, and youth organizations, have an important role in the expression of group and personal interests."

The correct interpretation of the party's leading role leads to another principled and, at the same time, practical question, the question of the policy

of alliance. The origins of this policy can be traced as far back as to the period of the struggle against fascism and, after the liberation, they grew even stronger and wider in the process of democratic and, subsequently, socialist transformations. Sectarian and pseudo-radical distortions were the cause of regression also in this respect, but in the MSZMP's practice the policy of alliance once again assumed a worthy place in the construction of socialist society. This policy embodies the cooperation between different classes and strata of the society, representatives of various nationalities and religions, and non-party people and party members on the basis of the community of their interests and goals. Thus this policy embodies the unity of the nation. The policy of alliance is based on the program of socialist construction because the nation fully supports it as a program of progress, peace, and national advance, and implements it within the framework of the movement of the Patriotic People's Front, not only with everyday work, but also with multifaceted social activities.

The past decades have completely changed society's appearance. After the laying of the foundations of the socialist society had been completed by the middle of the sixties, it was the question of forming more perfected social relations that appeared on the agenda of current tasks. It goes without saying that all this does not change the fact that the centuries-old backwardness cannot be liquidated in 40 years.

However, the high rates of growth are attested to by the fact that, whereas in the 1950-73 period the average per capita national product in Europe increased by 227 percent, the corresponding index for Hungary for the same period amounted to 330 percent. Although in the subsequent decades the rates of growth in Hungary, as well as in all of Europe, slowed down as a result of unfavorable changes in the world economy, the indicated tendency remained unchanged.

Visible changes are taking place in the development of agriculture. Following the completion of the socialist restructuring of that sector of economy in the 1959-61 period, Hungary joined the ranks of states with the most dynamically developing agriculture in the middle of the sixties as a result of the party's correct agrarian policy and on the basis of ensuring the material interests of peasants and the development of cooperative democracy. The poverty of the Hungarian village, which represents an extraordinarily motley picture of property relations and living conditions, was replaced by prosperous modern socialist production enterprises and collectives of people based on the principle of social equality.

The standard of living has also risen very rapidly. In the 1960-80 period the real incomes of the population increased more than twofold. The increase of the share of payments out of the social consumption funds has been especially noticeable. The growth of consumption is primarily characterized not by absolute indicators, but by changes in the structure of consumption. The share of food consumption in the overall volume of consumption is declining more and more: It amounted to 41 percent in 1960, to 36 percent in 1970, and only to 29 percent at the beginning of the eighties. It follows then that more funds of family budgets are now spent to acquire durable goods, for education, for higher cultural standards, and for rest and recreation.

The festive celebration of our liberation has coincided with another event that has a determining importance for the construction of socialism in Hungary, that is, the 13th MSZMP Congress. With the participation of all party members and with the cooperation of the citizens assuming the responsibility for the fate of their socialist motherland, our congress has worked out a clear program of overcoming difficulties and obstacles and of continuing socialist construction. In the coming years it will be our most important task to persistently work to uncover and utilize the existing enormous reserves of socialist construction in all spheres of our society, to create the material conditions for further improving the living conditions and for more consistently implementing the principle of social justice by increasing the efficiency of our national economy and accelerating the rates of economic growth, and to consolidate the unity of the nation under the banner of socialist goals on the path of development of our democratic institutions.

The 13th party congress is the time for a realistic and exacting summing-up of results. The congress has set the task of revival of the economic development and of a tangible improvement of the living standard on the basis of a fuller utilization of the intensive factors of economic operations.

A comprehensive perfecting of economic management is an important means for improving the efficiency of the national economy and for moving the national economy on to the path of intensive development. This task was set by the April (1984) MSZMP Central Committee plenum and again confirmed by the congress. The party stood forth as the initiator of economic reform as far back as in the second half of the sixties. Our economic mechanism functions within the framework of planned socialist economy and stimulates more efficient work. It promotes a greater autonomy of enterprises and their initiative, and an increase of the material interest of the working people. The measures that have been implemented have strongly recommended themselves in practice. The results of more than 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ decades and especially of the last difficult years during which it has been necessary to balance the development of national economy, have confirmed the correctness of this economic policy. The Central Committee had every ground at the congress to tell the congress' delegates and all our working people: We have succeeded in preserving the stability of the national economy and the basic social achievements.

The party economic policy takes equally into account the general laws of socialist construction and the conditions of our country. The socialist planned economy on the basis of social ownership of the means of production and the regulated commodity-monetary and market relations favor the construction of socialist society and the fulfillment of our main sociopolitical goals. It is by further developing the system of the management of the national economy that it is necessary to ensure that the autonomy, responsibility, and initiative of enterprises will continue to grow as a result of the perfecting of planning, of economic regulations, and of the greater effectiveness of centralized state leadership. The documents of our party congress examines the question of the deepening of socialist democracy within the context of the further development of the system of management of the economy. We proceed from the fact that, the more people are successfully drawn to participation in the fulfillment of social tasks, the greater will be their sociopolitical activeness, and the more strongly they will feel and assume the responsibility

not only for their own work, but also for the work of their respective collectives and for the affairs of the entire country. This approach makes it clear why we especially emphasize the need for a more complete implementation of production democracy.

Concerning ourselves with broadening socialist democracy, we watch very attentively the work and experience of the fraternal parties in this sphere. In particular we watch the experience of the CPSU that considers the further perfecting and development of democracy, and of the entire system of socialist self-government under the conditions of a further strengthening of the party and of increasing its organizing and directing role, as being one of the fundamental tasks of its internal policy.

Our party considers the intensification and further widening of the MSZMP's ideological-political influence as being the main guarantee for success in the country's socialist construction. The ideological, political, organizational, and action unity of the party, which is not given once and for all, is an irreplaceable condition for this. This unity must be constantly strengthened in the process of solving various concrete problems. It is in the interests of this unity that the policy is formed and the conditions for joint actions are created in the course of free discussions and confrontation of views in party organs and party forums. The wide discussions on the MSZMP Central Committee's theses for the congress which had a genuine party, open, and constructive character are a clear example of this. More than 20 percent of all party members participated in these discussions and they stated their viewpoints on the most important questions of the party's activities. The MSZMP Central Committee's theses won the wide support of communists. The will to continue the party's general line, as well as the support for the program of its further activities, were unanimously demonstrated.

Our party has assumed and is fulfilling the task of building socialist society in Hungary. Thus it has become the revolutionary party of the Hungarian workers class and the leading force of all our people. The party has been organizationally strengthened. It has 871,000 members, that is, 59,000 more than at the time of the 12th Congress. All classes and strata of society are represented in its ranks. Nearly three quarters of its members were workers or members of agricultural cooperatives in the past, and more than half of its members are still workers or members of agricultural cooperatives. There are many women among members of the party. The political, professional, and general education of party members has improved.

Considered from the viewpoint of its guiding ideas and practical work, our party is a profoundly internationalist policy. Widely observing our biggest celebration day, liberation day, and approaching the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism, and subsequently, Japanese militarism, we declare that we will continue to work to ensure that our relations with the CPSU, which has accumulated the richest experience of socialist construction, will continue to develop and deepen, and that our indestructible friendship with the Soviet people will continue to be strengthened.

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CSO: 1800/317

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEEKLY CITES SPEECHES AT SFRY WRITERS CONGRESS

AU191704 [Editorial Report] Tirana DRITA in Albanian on 12 May publishes on pages 14 and 15 excerpts from speeches delivered at the Ninth Congress of Yugoslav Writers held in Novi Sad on 18-20 April 1985, totaling 2,500 words. A brief introduction says that some of the speakers "polemicized bitterly" with the views of Miodrag Bulatovic, the president of the Association of Writers of Serbia, who is said to have demanded that the autonomy and rights of the writers associations of the republics and provinces should be rescinded and to have termed them "autocephalous churches."

DRITA begins with excerpts totaling 1,000 words from the speech delivered at the congress by a Kosovar writer, Academician Rexhep Qosja. Among other things, the Kosovar academician is cited as saying that, "after decades of neglect," a very large number of writers, journalists and scientific workers are being "overworked" writing on Albanian themes in the Serbo-Croatian language. Most of them, he is quoted as saying, are characterized by a kind of "intellectual anachronism," "untruths," and so forth. Further on, Academician Rexhep Qosja is cited as saying that these "hasty" efforts at distorting the truth regarding the Albanian nationality and its traditions "go side by side with efforts being made to narrow the constitutional position of the province" of Kosovo. Later Rexhep Qosja cites Lenin on the question of "large and small nations," and on their behavior toward each other.

Academician Rexhep Qosja is then cited rejecting Miodrag Bulatovic's allegations about the "genocide" of Serbs by the Albanians in Kosovo. He is cited as saying: "On whom, pray, has genocide been perpetrated by the Albanians, who have themselves fought until after World War II to remain alive as a nation"? In conclusion, Qosja says: "For some scientific workers, journalists, and writers, articles and speeches against the Albanians are an economic branch, in fact a profitable economic branch, from which one can live in a very high manner."

Further on DRITA cites other Kosovar writers, including Hasan Mekuli, president of the Association of Writers of Kosovo, who is cited as complaining that while a lot is being said about the emigration of Serbs from Kosovo, little or nothing is said about the emigration of Albanians from the province, as a result of the prevailing economic conditions. Hasan Mekuli is also cited on the efforts made in recent years to reimpose "bureaucratic restrictions in the field of creativity."

DRITA concludes by mentioning briefly some non-Albanian writers, citing some of the complaints they made at the Ninth Congress of the Writers of Yugoslavia, including the Croatian Igor Mandic, who complained about the "monopoly of institutions and arguments" in the SFRY and termed the system "porno-bureaucratic."

CSO: 2100/38

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ALIA GREETS CSSR PEOPLE--Tirana, 9 May (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak: "On occasion of the National Day, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Nazi occupation, we sent the Czechoslovak people the best greetings and wishes." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0848 GMT 9 May 85 AU]

CSO: 2100/38

BULGARIA

ACTIVITIES OF CONGOLESE DELEGATION REPORTED

Zhivkov Meets Sassou-Nguesso

AU201834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov was visited today at the Boyana residence by Congolese leader Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who arrived today on an official, friendly visit. The two leaders reviewed matters of bilateral cooperation and some topical issues of the present international situation.

Afterwards official talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Denis Sassou-Nguesso began. On the Bulgarian side the talks are attended by Comrade Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev and other officials. The Congolese officials accompanying Denis Sassou-Nguesso also took part in the talks.

The two leaders reviewed their countrys' relations in detail and expressed satisfaction with their fruitful development. They expressed the opinion that new and more efficient forms are to be found which are to give a new impetus to the two countries' economic cooperation. It was noted that relations between the BCP and the Congolese Labor Party are developing well and that regular contacts are being maintained.

The two leaders briefed each other on the situation in their countries. Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on the great importance of the BCP Central Committee February and March 1985 plenums. He stressed the stable and bright situation in our country and explained the preparations for the 13th BCP Congress.

On his part Denis Sassou-Nguesso pointed out the development of the People's Republic of Congo and the measures which are now being taken in implementation of the decisions of the Third Congolese Labor Party Congress.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Denis Sassou-Nguesso also discussed some topical issues of the present international situation.

Further on Talks

AU210705 Sofia BTA in English 2036 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Sofia, 20 May (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso,

chairman of the CC of the Party Congolais Di Travail (PCT), president and head of the Government of Congo, started their talks today.

They discussed the bilateral relations and certain issues of international significance.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of the cooperation between Congo and Bulgaria and pointed to the existing possibilities for its further broadening and development.

The Congolese side expressed its gratitude for Bulgaria's cooperation in the construction of projects in the Congo. These projects are of great significance for the implementation of the course, adopted by Congo, which is aimed at overcoming the colonial inheritance and at making the country self-sufficient in food products.

It was noted that the diversifying of the economic cooperation through the application of new forms contribute to the achievement of greater efficiency and a greater impetus in this direction.

The two leaders noted the improvement in the contacts between Bulgaria and the Congo after the 1981 visit to Bulgaria by Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso and the co-operation between the BCP and the Party Congolais di Travail, between the public and political organizations of the two countries.

Information was exchanged on the tasks, which are being fulfilled by the two countries.

Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso outlined the most characteristic moments in the development of Congo and dwelled on the measures, which are being taken for the overcoming of the heavy colonial inheritance. He stressed upon the fact that in solving its problems, Congo relies on the cooperation with the socialist countries.

Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso added that his present visit to Bulgaria reflects Congo's willingness to improve the links with the socialist countries, which is also one of the tasks put forward at the Third Congress of the Party Congolais di Travail.

Analysing the international situation, the two sides confirmed the similarity or coincidence of their positions.

The talks will continue tomorrow.

The Bulgarian side at the talks included Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Mitko Grigorov, vice president of the State Council, Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agrarian Industrial Union, Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Congolese side included: Mr Antoine n'dinga Oba, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Francois-Xavier Kitali, member of the Politburo

of the CC of the PCT and minister of the rural economy, Mr Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister-delegate to the presidency, Mr Clement Mouamba, member of the CC of the PCT and economical and financial adviser of the president, Mr Jean Pierre nonault member of the CC of the PCT and head of the "Communist and Socialist Parties" division at the Foreign Affairs Department of the CPT.

Awards, Official Dinner

AU202001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] On 20 May at the Boyana residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov bestowed high distinction on the Congolese leader Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his spouse Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso, which they have been awarded by the State Council. Denis Sassou-Nguesso was awarded the Stara Planina Order with ribbon on his great merits for developing and strengthening relations with Bulgaria and Congo, and on his official and friendly visit to Bulgaria. His spouse was awarded with the Rose Order--gold. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Stanish Bonev, Dimitur Stanishev, and Vasil Tsanov, as well as the Congolese officials accompanying the Congolese guest.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso awarded Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the highest order of the People's Republic of Congo--Pour Le Merite--which he was awarded by decision of the Council of Ministers of Congo for his great merit in developing friendly relations between the two countries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of the Congolese leader and his spouse. The two leaders toasted each other.

Talks Continue 21 May

AU211300 Sofia BTA in English 1058 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the CC of the Party Congolaise Due Travail, president and head of the Government of the Congo, continued their talks today, turning their attention mainly to issues related to the international situation.

Certain global issues for our modern age were touched upon, such as: the struggle for the safeguarding and consolidation of peace in the world, for disarmament, for halting the arms race, and stopping its proliferation into space.

The two leaders voiced their concern over the existence of tension in international relations, brought about by the militaristic course of the imperialist forces.

Special attention was paid to the situation on the African continent. They underlined the positive role played by the Organization of African Unity

and the non-aligned countries' movement for solving the problems on this continent.

The Bulgarian side at the talks gave a high assessment to the foreign political activities of the Congo in the struggle against imperialism, for solving the problems of Africa, for peace and security in the world.

Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso noted the need to establish a new and just international order in the economy and information.

Mr Todor Zhivkov informed the guest about Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy, which is aimed at consolidating peace and cooperation on the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

The two sides confirmed their common willingness to cooperate at international forums, the UN and in other organizations.

Balev Receives Foreign Minister

AU211256 Sofia BTA in English 1241 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA)--Today Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP met Mr Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Parti Congolais Du Travail (PCT) and minister for foreign affairs and cooperation and Mr Jean Pierre-Nonault member of the CC of the PCT and head of the "Communist and Socialist Parties" Sector of the Foreign Relations Department of the PCT.

They discussed issues of the cooperation between the two parties and between Bulgaria and the Congo.

Sassou-Nguesso Departs 25 May

AU251815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the Republic of Congo, and Congolese Government leader, who paid an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, departed from our country today.

At the festively decorated Varna airport, the guest was seen off by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, by Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, and by leaders of the okrug and town.

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BULGARIA

ANDREY LUKANOV INTERVIEWED ON CEMA

PM211544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview in Sofia with Andrey Lukyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Zakharko under the rubric "CEMA: Prospects of Cooperation": "Relying on Integration"--first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction; date of interview not specified]

[Text] Andrey Lukyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, an international economist by training, has worked as Bulgaria's permanent representative in CEMA for more than 9 years now. IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Zakharko met with him and had a conversation.

Sofia--anyone who participates constantly in the work of CEMA organs, A. Lukyanov said at the start of the conversation, feels that each year the council resolves increasingly complex tasks. This is natural, since life itself sets our countries and our community as a whole problems that are new and sometimes not easy. Despite this, however, you do not get the feeling that the work has become more difficult. More interesting--yes! Particularly now, since the economic summit conference.

Work on comprehensive cooperation in the decisive directions of scientific and technical progress, including electronics and microelectronics, flexible automation, and biotechnology, is developing on a broad front. It is a question of cooperation not just for a single 5-year period, but a period which, in many cases, stretches beyond the present century's bounds. The capital investment required runs into hundreds of millions, even billions of rubles...but the return will also be great.

[Zakharko] With benefits for all?

[Lukyanov] But of course! The member countries can constantly see this for themselves. For Bulgaria participation in CEMA is one of the determining factors in accelerated and balanced economic development. We have not experienced the need to develop all branches of production: thanks to integration, the country has been given the opportunity to concentrate its material, financial, and labor resources on the leading sectors on which the efficiency of

the national economy as a whole depends. These are machine building, the chemical industry, and electronics. They have gained a dominant position in our exports, accounting for over one-half of them.

Just as a single man cannot do everything for himself--grow grain, sew clothes, or build a house--no state is capable of fully supplying itself with absolutely everything it needs. Thus Bulgaria imports about one-half of that without which it cannot develop normally. And it is difficult, indeed impossible, for me to imagine what we would have done had we been forced to purchase everything on the so-called free capitalist market. The deliveries of raw and other materials, machines, and equipment from the Soviet Union, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and other community countries on the basis of long-term agreements, including specialization and production sharing agreements, guarantee the successful functioning of Bulgaria's entire national economic organism.

It must be noted that today we ourselves are already in a position to give broad assistance to the less developed CEMA countries--Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia.

[Zakharto] To what extent does the new economic mechanism help all this? Many CEMA documents note the importance of narrowing the gap between the structures of the economic mechanism. At the same time, economic experiments are in progress in the CEMA countries, followed by changes in the system of managing the national economy. Will this not bring about a narrowing but a widening of the gaps?...

[Lukanov] We in the council have devoted considerable time to the problem of narrowing the gap between structures and have reached the conclusion that at the present stage of cooperation we will hardly be able to standardize the economic mechanisms--the countries have different conditions and levels of economic development. But here is the important factor, and we are all agreed on it: at present we must, as people in the electronic industry say, aim for greater compatibility in those elements of the mechanisms which have a direct effect on mutual economic relations.

Experience proves that this is both possible and expedient.

[Zakharko] But as the gap between the economies narrows, the effect of any breach of obligations to one another and of any failure to comply with product delivery schedules and quality indicators is clearly increasingly painful. There is something here for each partner to ponder and work on. What is being done in Bulgaria in this direction?

[Lukanov] Many changes for the better are linked with the decisions of the 1984 national party conference, which defined the improvement of output quality as a fundamental factor in our national economy's intensive development and in Bulgaria's even more active participation in the international socialist division of labor. Wages have been made more dependent on labor productivity and work quality, which is encouraged by the new economic mechanism. People are seeing for themselves that it is advantageous to work well, both for the domestic market and for export.

We are trying to make the price formation system more effective. We are not abandoning administrative measures in the struggle for the observation of discipline in deliveries to CEMA countries and for higher technical standards, but we are relying mainly on economic levers.

[Zakharko] Are any new joint organizations with CEMA countries to appear soon in Bulgaria?

[Lukanov] Our existing experience proves the efficiency of such forms of co-operation. IZVESTIYA recently reported on the "Interprogramma" Soviet-Bulgarian Scientific Research and Planning Institute in Sofia and the "Sovboli-gartsvetmet" Joint Bureau for the Design of Machines for Nonferrous Metallurgy; these can be a kind of model for similar organizations in other spheres of science and technology. The "Intransmash" Bulgarian-Hungarian Institute has also earned a good assessment.

Now we are in the process of setting up a series of joint laboratories, particularly with the Ye. O. Paton Electric Welding Institute, on the problems of the robotization and automation of welding operations. Other ideas are also in the pipeline. We feel that they must be implemented faster. As far as Bulgaria is concerned, we are prepared to provide the necessary conditions for this, including legal conditions.

[Zakharko] Does it not seem to you that the existing direct ties between ministries, enterprises, and organization within the CEMA framework leave something to be desired?

[Lukanov] Direct ties are a broad and dynamically changing term. While earlier we interpreted them as exchange of delegations and experience, now we are talking about much more. About joint elaboration of scientific and technical problems. About joint utilization of the results of this study, about various forms of exchanges between enterprises--raw and other materials and equipment, within, of course, the framework provided by their plans and their production tasks. Direct ties must ultimately lead to deepening of long-term production sharing between cooperating enterprises. This is a process which, in my opinion, is only just beginning. And it is important that it develop faster. Direct ties must help our cooperation rid itself of the protracted and multi-level procedure of coordination. Experiments must be more daringly held in these matters.

[Zakharko] Coming back to the Moscow economic conference, it said that the solution of raw materials and fuel and energy problems by all CEMA countries can be ensured both by stepping up mutual cooperation and by each country mobilizing its own resources. What are Bulgaria's guidelines in this direction, particularly in view of last winter, which was so harsh?

[Lukanov] In the future we will not rely on any particular growth in deliveries of imported coal. In the long term, gas and petroleum products will be used mainly as raw materials. Our water resources are relatively limited, and therefore we are placing the main emphasis on the development of nuclear power, including nuclear heat supply stations, and also stations operating on local coal.

[Zakharko] How is Bulgaria's cooperation with CEMA countries in the agro-industrial sphere developing, and how will it continue to develop?

[Lukanov] The output of agriculture and the food industry accounts for about one-fifth of Bulgaria's total exports. Furthermore, almost 80 percent of this output is shipped to the socialist market. We are planning further production growth, and will earmark a certain additional part for export. But the sector must be intensified. And here we rely greatly on cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. We are prepared not only to purchase equipment but also to participate in the development of capacities.

A few more words about the food industry. For many years it has been the "workhorse" of our economy. Now it must be decisively renovated and modernized in order to broaden its product range, improve product quality, and switch to modern packaging. In this sphere, too, we are relying on integration.

A BCP Central Committee Plenum devoted to some fundamental questions of Bulgaria's scientific and technical policy was held last February, Comrade A. Lukanov said in conclusion. The documents of the plenum, which was addressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, are aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the economic conference on strengthening the scientific and technical cooperation of CEMA member countries, which will help raise socialist economic integration to a qualitatively higher level. We in Bulgaria are doing everything necessary for this.

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READERS' APPEARANCES 18-25 MAY REPORTED

AU251711 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 18 to 25 May, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast given in parentheses):

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee of Culture, attended the opening of an international, scientific conference on the 1110th birthday of Metodius, held in Sofia (0900 GMT 21 May). Georgi Yordanov also attended the funeral of writer Stoyan Ts. Daskalov in Sofia ([time indistinct] GMT 21 May). In addition, Yordanov attended a meeting in Veliko Turnovo, held by the Committee of Urbanization, at which cultural events and the construction of cultural monuments were discussed. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Dimitur Stoyan Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of interior, also attended this meeting. (1730 GMT 22 May). Georgi Yordanov further attended an exhibition of Dutch paintings at the Sofia National Gallery and an exhibition of books from the Netherlands at the Sofia National Library. (1900 GMT 23 May). Yordanov also received French Academician Jean Guiton, who is visiting Bulgaria as a delegate to the international scientific conference on Metodius being held in Sofia. (1930 GMT 23 May).

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a festive meeting held in Sofia to mark the 40th anniversary of the "Georgi Dimitrov" Scientific-Research Institute on Trade Union Problems. (1730 GMT 31 May).

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a meeting of the National Defense Ministry leadership with cultural figures, devoted to Cyril and Metodius day. (1930 GMT 22 May).

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BULGARIA

TANCHEV MEETS NICARAGUA CHRISTIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU231933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev received a delegation of the People's Social Christian Party of Nicaragua, under the leadership of Mauricio Diaz, general secretary of the party, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS].

Comrade Tanchev briefed the guests on Bulgaria's achievements in building the developed socialist society and pointed out the great importance of the fraternal unity of action between the BCP and the BZNS.

Opportunities were discussed regarding the further development of relations between the BZNS and the People's Social Christian Party of Nicaragua. The support and solidarity of our people for the manly struggle of Nicaragua against imperialism interference and in defending its national sovereignty and revolutionary achievements was expressed.

Petur Tanchev stressed the consistent and peace-loving policy of our country in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

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BULGARIA

CONSULTATIONS WITH NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER

AU211906 Sofia BTA in English 1632 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA)--Political consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Netherlands were held on 20 and 21 May in Sofia. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister for foreign affairs. The delegation of the Netherlands was led by Mr Henri Wainanz, deputy director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two delegations gave a positive assessment to the development of Bulgaro-Dutch relations and expressed readiness to cooperate for the further activation and broadening of the political contacts and of trade, economic, technoscientific and cultural cooperation based on the basis of mutual advantage and in compliance to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. The delegation of the Netherlands confirmed the invitation to Foreign Minister Peter Mladenov to visit the Netherlands in the beginning of 1986.

In their discussion of international issues the two sides to the consultations paid special attention to the issues of the preservation of peace and security in Europe and the world, to the East-West relations, to the Middle East and to Central America. Expressing their common concern over the strained international situation and over the continuing arms race, the two delegations welcomed the agreement reached by the USSR and the U.S. for talks on the whole complex of issues related to nuclear and space weapons.

During the consultations the delegations noted that inspite of the differences in the assessment of the causes which have led to the present complicated international situation, they have similar stands on some aspects of the international issues which they discussed.

The Bulgarian delegation set forth the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans and the issues of creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone in particular.

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BULGARIA

ARMY DAILY NOTES DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS, ALCOHOL ABUSE

AU211056 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 20 May on page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by Colonel Raycho Vasev, "You Will Not Go Far by Following This Road." The article deals with a case of "poor discipline and alcohol abuse" at an unnamed army unit, in which "a sergeant and an officer" were involved. The sergeant, Nikola Kharalampiev, and the officer, Lieutenant Khristo Kunchev, both party members, "have been expelled from the ranks of the party organization." Major Kiril Iliev, "secretary of the party organization," is quoted as saying: "It was not easy for the members of the party bureau to adopt the decision, but frankly we had no option." The party bureau had "conducted many talks and personal interviews with the two," apparently after previous violations, "but they did not sober up. Thus we had all every ground to impose the harshest penalty." While the details of the violations are not disclosed Major Iliev points out: "The violations were not accidental, but a result of poor discipline and alcohol abuse."

Further on Major Iliev reveals that there have been similar cases in the same army unit: "Some 15 members of the party organization have disgraced themselves and got red in the face while facing their comrades and explaining how they had become involved in separate violations and thoughtless steps and actions. Let us not reveal the details or analyze the separate violations. The more important lesson is the lesson for the entire party organization. Every communist must understand that for every violation he will have to answer to his comrades."

Further on the article quotes statements of party members from the protocols of the party meetings at the military unit, all of whom condemn the two violators and support the decision to expel them. In conclusion Major Iliev expresses his sorrow for the two violators, and especially Lieutenant Kunchev, "a wonderful specialist with a pronounced learning toward literature," and states: "The lessons of life are irrefutable. More people have drown in the 'sea of alcohol' than in storms on the real seas and oceans."

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BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV ON WW II VICTORY, BULGARIA'S DEVELOPMENT

AU290601 Moscow KOMMUNIST in Russian No 7, May 85 (Signed to Press 29 Apr 85)
pp 99-108

[Article by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: "Historic Victory of Turning-Point Importance"-- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Four decades have passed since that historic date of 9 May when the struggle of the peoples was crowned by the crushing rout of Hitlerite fascism. /The unfading glory of that victory will continue to shine among the greatest events in the history of mankind./

Fascism was a negation not only of socialism but also of bourgeois liberalism and not only of proletarian but also of bourgeois democracy. It declared a merciless and brutal war against everything revolutionary, democratic, and progressive, against humanism and culture. The smoke of Oswiecim [Auschwitz] and Dachau, the ashes of burnt villages and ruins of devastated cities, the gallows on which the lives of the best sons and daughters of peoples suddenly ended, the concentration camps of death and the jails from one end of Europe to the other where millions of people were tortured and where they perished, and the bonfires of most important works of world literature--this was the "new order" which the Hitlerites had prepared for the peoples of our continent. With fire and sword fascism marched through the countries of Europe. As an enormous black avalanche, it embarked on the march with fire and sword to smash the first socialist country and democracy in the world and to strangle social progress.

Never before in its entire history had mankind faced such a terrible danger.

The removal of fascism from the path of history not only removed that danger but also created the heretofore unknown possibilities for deep sociopolitical transformations. The people's democratic revolutions triumphed in a number of countries. The world socialist system was formed. The colonial system of imperialism collapsed. The process of transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale expanded and deepened.

Today the reactionary circles are making constant efforts to distort the truth about World War II and especially its lessons and to revise the results of the historic victory. They are striving to nullify the political and social realities that are disadvantageous to them; they cast doubt on the correctness and vitality of the decisions of the Yalta conference; and they are waging a struggle to achieve a large-scale sociopolitical revanche to the advantage of contemporary imperialism.

A correct evaluation of the World War II events and the lessons emanating from the victory over fascism and the subsequent development are now and will continue to be in future the condition for a successful struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress. /History is categorical: The main credit for achieving the historical victory over fascism and for opening up the path for democratic and revolutionary changes after the war belongs to the USSR, the Soviet people./ No one will ever succeed in concealing this fact. No one will ever succeed in forcing mankind to forget with what pain it retreated and with what joy it advanced together with the Soviet Army and how the peoples rejoiced when they were liberated, directly or indirectly, by the Soviet Army.

The Bulgarian people's admiration of and gratitude to the Soviet Union and its legendary army are boundless. They come from the depth of our hearts. They are conditioned by our loyalty to the revolutionary and democratic ideals, by our struggle of many years for democracy and social progress, by the numerous heavy sacrifices made in the struggle for socialism, and by our patriotism and internationalism. These are the ideals that would not have become a reality without the Soviet Union's decisive help. These are the ideals and the reality that today link us forever with the USSR peoples.

World War II was born in the bosom of the capitalist system. Imperialists of all countries are guilty in this connection. But the main responsibility for starting a world conflagration is borne by international fascism and especially German nazism.

Hitlerite Germany strove for world domination. Its aggression was primarily directed against the USSR and the world communist movement. However, according to its strategy, it was proposed beforehand to subjugate capitalist Europe. An opportunity arose for joint actions to curb the aggressor.

In the thirties, the USSR consistently struggled--and this is an irrefutable historical fact--to organize collective security in Europe. The USSR was the only big power that sincerely wanted peace and did everything possible to defend it. Soviet foreign policy graphically demonstrated that socialism and peace are indivisible. World War II could have been prevented if the governments of the capitalist big powers did not nurture hopes of the possibility for directing Hitlerite aggression against the USSR. It was with this intention in mind that, in 1939, Britain and France broke off negotiations on the formation of a Soviet-British-French military-political alliance.

It is well known how events developed afterwards. Encountering no serious resistance, Hitler's Germany captured nearly the whole of Europe between 1939 and 1941. Exploiting its economy and military industry, it then moved to fulfill its main task.

In the early morning of 22 June 1941, Hitlerite Germany attacked the Soviet Union. Thus began Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people, the war on the outcome of which the future of the world's first socialist state and the future of democracy and social progress on our planet depended.

Following the Hitlerite Germany's attack on the USSR, World War II turned into a just, antifascist, national liberation, and progressive war for the states that fought together with the Soviet Union against the shock force of world reaction.

After 22 June 1941, the center of World War II was transferred to the East. Then the military political alliance of three big powers, the USSR, Great Britain, and the United States, rose in face of the monstrous danger to mankind.

The mass resistance of European peoples against the fascist enslavers was an important and inseparable part of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. The partisan armies and detachments in Yugoslavia, Poland, Greece, France, Italy, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, and other countries and the antifascist organizations in Hungary, Romania and Germany made their worthy contribution to the common victory. In many countries the struggle against foreign occupiers and national bourgeoisie turned into the struggle for socialism.

The Soviet Union bore the main burden of the war. Twenty million Soviet people, the flower of the Soviet peoples, perished in that war. The Eastern front was a decisive front for 1,418 days. The hardest fighting took place there. The main enemy forces were destroyed there. I note for comparison only that the United States lost 400,000 and Great Britain 370,000 men.

The Leninist Communist Party mobilized all forces for the struggle. Selflessly devoted, united, and linked together in indestructible patriotic unity, the Soviet people rose as one in defense of their socialist fatherland. Ensuring an unprecedented industrial development, workers and kolkhoz members, engineers and scientists supplied the front with everything needed for victory. The Red Army and its fearless fighters and commanders displayed miracles of heroism and high combat skill.

The Soviet people did not defend only their own freedom and the cause of the Great October Revolution. Fighting for their own socialist fatherland, the Red Army soldiers were at the same time fighting and dying for the freedom of the French and Italians, Poles, Norwegians, Belgians and Albanians, Bulgarians and Greeks, Hungarians and Austrians, Yugoslavs and Dutchmen, and Romanians and Danes.

The Red Army also provided direct assistance in the liberation of peoples of central and Southeastern Europe. In a majority of these countries the victory of the Soviet Union created favorable conditions for turning the national liberation struggle into the people's democratic revolution. The world socialist system, the greatest achievement of the communist and workers movement after the victory of the October Revolution and the formation of the USSR, came into being and was strengthened.

Bulgaria was one of the countries where the antifascist struggle grew into a people's democratic socialist revolution.

The Bulgarian people well know the bestial face of fascism. Bulgaria was one of the first countries in the world where the fascism seized power. The Bulgarian people were among the first to clash--as early as in 1923--in single combat with the fascist dictatorship.

When World War II started, the BCP proclaimed its program of struggle for democracy, peace, and neutrality with the main supporting base in the Soviet Union, the only European big power that did not participate in the armed conflict.

On 1 March 1941, the monarchic fascist ruling clique joined Bulgaria to the Hitlerite fascist coalition despite the clearly expressed will of the people. From 22 June 1941 onward, the success of the struggle against fascism in Bulgaria depended to a decisive extent on the course of military operations on the Eastern Front.

"Soviet workers and peasants," the [date indistinct] June 1941 proclamation of the BCP Central Committee said, "are not waging this war only for themselves and for their own freedom and future but also for the freedom and future of all peoples oppressed by hated fascism, for the freedom and future of the working people and the oppressed of all countries." The party warned: "Bulgarian people, be vigilant! The fate of Europe and your own fate are being decided. It depends on this grandiose struggle whether you, too, will be able to rejoice over a long-awaited freedom or you will be turned into working animals and slaves of loathsome fascism." The proclamation concluded with clear and mobilizing appeals: "Not a single grain of Bulgarian wheat and no piece of Bulgarian bread to German fascists and plunderers! No single Bulgarian at their service! May anyone who wants to coerce the Bulgarian people to raise their hand against their Soviet brothers be damned and may he bear an enormous responsibility, both personal and historical!"

The patriotic forces of the nation rose in response to the party's call for armed struggle. Members of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and nonparty patriots stood up together with the communists and members of the Workers Youth Union who represented the main force. In 1942 the party united all consistent democratic and antifascist forces in the Fatherland Front. Tens of thousands of partisans and their helpers and concealers fought against the monarchic fascism in the belief that they are fighters in the invincible and legendary Red Army and an indivisible part of the common front of the peoples resisting fascism.

The historic merit of the BCP is in fact that, thanks first and foremost to the struggle organized by it, monarchic fascism, a loyal and staunch ally of the Hitlerites, was not able to dispatch a single Bulgarian soldier as a volunteer to the Eastern Front. Bulgarian Jews were also saved from death in concentration camps and crematoria. No Soviet soldier died on Bulgarian soil from Bulgarian bullets.

Following the Iasi-Kishenev operation and the Red Army's arrival at the Danube, the revolutionization of the masses achieved its apogee. The armed struggle grew into the people's uprising. The war declared by the Soviet Union against monarchic fascist Bulgaria was considered by our people as an act of fraternal help in their struggle. Grandsons and great grandsons of the soldiers who, 67 years ago, had brought us our national freedom after 5 centuries of brutal foreign domination, followed in their footsteps. It was with the support of Soviet soldiers that the Bulgarian people finally won their freedom--dearly paid for in feats and sacrifices--in the people's anti-fascist uprising on 9 September 1944.

/The Soviet Union's decisive assistance is a distinguishing feature not only of our September socialist revolution but also of all people's democratic revolutions in European countries./ None of these countries was able to liberate itself without the Red Army's victories and without its direct assistance. This objective historical fact in no way diminishes the significance of their antifascist struggle and does not result in its underestimation. Certain tendencies to present the people's democratic revolutions as a whole and each of them separately either as events that were not conditioned by objective internal processes (here we once again encounter the reactionary theory of "exploration of revolution") or only as the result of actions of the internal forces alone are also contrary to the historical truth.

Following the victory of the September socialist revolution, new Bulgaria actively joined the war against the nazis in its final stage. This was a natural continuation of the struggle we had waged earlier, a fulfillment of our international duty to the liberation struggle of the peoples, and a response to the objective demands of the military-strategic situation in the Balkans.

It was together with the Soviet Army and the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia that the Bulgarian Army of nearly 500,000 men fought bravely to expel the Hitlerite hordes from the Balkans and assist in Yugoslavia's liberation. The First Bulgarian Army, incorporated in the third Ukrainian front, together with the Soviet troops, routed the Hitlerite fascists on the Drava and thereby helped in the liberation of Hungary and Austria. Its heroism was noted in the orders of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Armed Forces, I. V. Stalin. Representatives of the First Bulgarian Army earned for themselves the great honor of participating in the victory parade together with their brothers, the glorious Soviet fighters and commanders.

Our Bulgarian people take pride in the fact that, under the conditions under which they were forced to fight, they did the maximum possible for the common victory over fascism.

/The course and end of World War II convincingly demonstrated that it is impossible to conquer socialism with military means. World War II demonstrated not only the possibility for but also the necessity of cooperation between states with different social systems in the name of democracy and the common goals of mankind. This conclusion is especially topical today when people wage the struggle against the danger of a thermonuclear war./

The historic victory of the Soviet people over German fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II had a profound effect on the direction and entire course of development in the last 40 years.

As a result of the victories of people's democratic revolutions, socialism moved beyond the boundaries of one country and grew into an international phenomenon and force. The world socialist system was born and in this connection a decisive turning point occurred in the history of Europe and the annals of mankind.

The triumph of the socialist revolution in several European and Asian countries and the appearance in the world socialist system have a profound law-governed character that is conditioned first and foremost by the internal social processes and internal social-class conflicts. The world socialist system is fulfilling in a worthy manner its historical mission of building a new and higher socioeconomic formation.

Real socialism, its examples, and its ideological and material force represent today--if I may be allowed to paraphrase the words of our great teacher, Marx--that locomotive of history which is revolutionizing the contemporary world and furthering the rise of the international communist and workers movement. Real socialism is that mighty shoulder on which the national liberation movements of Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and the progressive forces throughout the world find their main support.

/The social development provides grounds for the historical conclusion: the states of the socialist community are in the vanguard of the social-historical progress./ Accounting for about one-fifth of the world's territory and population, CEMA member-countries have been able to build the productive forces that enable them to produce one-third of the world's industrial products and one-fifth of the world's agricultural products, and create one-fourth of the world's national income. They account for one-third of the world's scientific-technical potential.

By the beginning of the seventies several CEMA states had entered the stage of building developed socialism. In this period socialism is built and developed on its own socialist foundation. It reveals all of its potential opportunities for the growth of productive forces and perfecting of production relations and for the advancement of the standard of living and culture on the masses and the individual. Developed socialism is the stage at which socialism more and more reveals its indisputable advantage over capitalism in all spheres of social life.

In the past decades the CEMA countries have established themselves as the most stable and dynamically developing international economic community. Precisely our socialist community has developed and implemented in practice the new code of international relations that are based on the principles of justice, equality, and the harmonious combination of national and international interests. It, our socialist community, has turned rapprochement and friendship between peoples into a law of its policy and it is thanks to this fact that the needs and progressive aspirations of the working people of each country have been

met and fulfilled to an increasing extent under the conditions of fraternal unity and mutual assistance.

The decisions of the Moscow Conference on Economic Problems of Socialist Countries (in June 1984) have opened a new stage in the development of relations between the fraternal parties and CEMA member-countries. As the BCP Central Committee Politburo has assessed them, the decisions adopted by that conference represent a creative collective contribution by our parties to the further enrichment of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of socialist construction. These decisions define the main directions of interaction between countries of the socialist community and the further expansion of their economic integration of a long-term basis.

World socialism has at its disposal all the necessary prerequisites for successfully solving the new tasks. It has the economic and scientific potential and the political support of the working people; it possesses the historical advantages that are inherent in the socialist system.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria can serve as one of the examples in this connection.

Bulgaria has fundamentally changed its appearance in the last 4 decades. It has grown from being an extremely backward agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian state where socialism has finally and irrevocably triumphed.

The leading place in the economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is now held by industry, which accounts for 68 percent of the country's gross social product and for 58 percent of its national income. The makeup of contemporary Bulgaria is primarily determined by the branches that act as promoters of scientific-technical progress. They are electronics and electrical engineering, the machines building, chemical, and metallurgical industries, and energetics. These branches account for more than 40 percent of all industrial production.

Great revolutionary changes have also taken place in agriculture. Significant achievements have been accomplished by means of the consistent consolidation of agricultural organizations and concentration and specialization of agricultural production and its integration with industry. Today less than a third of the number of people engaged in our agriculture produce three times as much as in 1939.

Conditions have been created for all people to realize their right to work, to obtain free education and medical services, to use social guarantees, and to have wide access to scientific and cultural values. The prosperity of the Bulgarian working people is constantly increasing.

It is in the course of development of the socialist sovereignty of the people in our country that the social-state and state-social principles are being established, that is, the forms of administration that have a long-term importance for the development of the political superstructure. The tendency of our state to grow into an all-people's state is becoming clearer and clearer.

The formation, in the material and spiritual spheres, of the new socialist man-worker, of the individual with a high patriotic and civic self-awareness, a creative and bold individual, represent the greatest achievement of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In our opinion, the construction of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is of international importance. The successes achieved by our people on the road to mature socialism increase the attractive force of communist ideas and real socialism. At the same time, our experience represents a /confirmation of the worldwide historic importance of the Soviet example and of the universal significance of the basic laws of transition from capitalism to socialism and of building the new society. Of great international significance is also the fact that Bulgaria has achieved its successes under the conditions of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance with other countries of the socialist community and increasingly full and comprehensive closeness and cooperation with the Soviet Union./

In all its activity the BCP has demonstrated and consistently and steadfastly continues to demonstrate its understanding of internationalism as a dialectical unity of the responsibility of each individual party before its own country's workers class and people and the responsibility for the fate of the communist cause as a whole.

At the present stage of its development Bulgaria is seeking and finding the forms, ways, and means--appropriate for socialism--for carrying out the scientific-technical revolution and accelerating scientific-technical progress. Recently, that is, at the February (1985) plenum, the BCP Central Committee adopted a program document on immediately achieving the scientific-technical revolution as a global strategy and practical platform for combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of contemporary scientific-technical progress, and for the successful fulfillment of the historic task of building a developed socialist society in the country.

The BCP and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria attach exceptional importance to cooperation and integration with the Soviet Union in the sphere of science and scientific-technical progress. Soviet science has to its credit major leading achievements in fundamental areas. It has a strong industrial and cadre potential that enables it to be in the front ranks of scientific and social progress.

/The ensuring of the 40-year period of peace, unprecedented in the history of European peoples, and the guarantee of possibilities for not allowing the unleashing of a new world war that would inevitably be a thermonuclear one, represent one of the most important and exceptionally significant results of World War II./

Although imperialism refused to reconcile itself for a single minute to the existence of the young Soviet socialist state, the period between the Great October Revolution of 1917 and World War II objectively demonstrated the possibility for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The experience of World War II once again confirmed the wisdom and lasting

vital significance of that Leninist principle. The anti-Hitlerite coalition was an achievement of historical development. It demonstrated already then that broad cooperation, including an alliance for the purpose of solving mankind's global problems, is completely possible between states with different social systems. The postwar organization of the world agreed upon by the participants of the antifascist coalition has proven that respect for established borders and sociopolitical systems in Europe provides the basis for preservation of peace. The attempts of imperialist circles to dispute this organization resulted in the "cold war." And the unconditional recognition of and respect for this organization opened up the path to peaceful coexistence and detente, a fact that provided the foundation of the high peak of international mutual understanding achieved in Helsinki in 1975.

/Today it is possible to state with complete conviction that everything positive achieved in the relations between European states and peoples in the 40-year postwar history has been achieved on the basis of recognition of the results of World War II, the borders and sociopolitical realities established after the war, and the agreements between the states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition./

As far as we are concerned, there are two topically important conclusions that result from the postwar development.

/First,/ what is needed is a real sociopolitical and military-economic force that would guarantee that the established realities and agreements are taken into account and that it would thereby bar the road to revanchism, one of the main areas where peace on the planet can be disrupted. Such a force is also needed to prevent the fulfillment of the claims of imperialism to world domination and its claim to deciding the fates and future of people.

This force exists. It is the comprehensive might of the socialist community. Having risen as a counterweight to the NATO aggressive bloc, the defensive military-political alliance of our socialist states, the Warsaw Pact, also stands on guard. Festively marking the 30th anniversary of the pact's formation and its decisive importance for the preservation of peace and stability in the world in the past years, the member-states of the Warsaw Pact have unanimously decided to extend it because they see this organization as an effective means that has proven its strength in the struggle to consolidate the cause of peace and socialism.

/Second,/ there is no doubt today that an agreement on ending the arms race and on preventing the transformation of outer space into an arena of military confrontation is perfectly possible between the USSR and the United States and between the socialist and capitalist states. "Opportunities for improving Soviet-American relations and for improving the general international situation exist. These opportunities should not be missed. They must be moved to the plane of concrete policy and practical solutions." The optimism expressed in these words of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is built on a profoundly objective historical basis. The invocatory force has been also confirmed by the USSR's decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles under November this year, as well as by the appeal to the United States before all mankind to follow its

example. Our optimism is also based on the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, which is one of the greatest achievements of real socialism. The parity in the military sphere which plays a decisive role in the cause of the prevention of a nuclear war is an exceptionally significant service rendered by the Soviet Union, and the Soviet people.

The peace strategy of our Warsaw Pact member-countries is based on the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We regard peace not only as the absence of war or abstinence from war for fear of general destruction. We regard peace as a process of strengthening of mutual trust and expansion of honest and mutually beneficial and equal cooperation. This is objectively necessitated by the internationalization of economy, by a deepening of the international division of labor, and by development of the scientific-technical revolution in the contemporary world.

The attempts of certain U.S. circles to pursue a policy of embargoes against the socialist states are doomed to fail. This policy is incapable of limiting our development. It is not only ineffective in relation to us but is also doomed because it is contrary to the interests of business circles and working people of the countries whose governments try to apply it as a means of pressure.

Yes, we are optimists. Considering the contemporary world, it is possible to become convinced that the diversity, might, and organization of the forces actively struggling for peace and cooperation are constantly growing. The mass antiwar movement has never before reached the scope it has reached today. It includes the socialist states, the nonaligned developing states, workers and intellectual workers together with a significant part of small owners and medium-level bourgeoisie in the developed capitalist countries. It includes the communists, representatives of national movements and of socialist, democratic, and liberal parties, and the realistically minded bourgeois politicians of nearly all parties in opposition or in power.

The correct Leninist attitude of communist parties toward various detachments and currents of his enormous front is the guarantee of our successes in the struggle for peace. The BCP believes that, regardless of political, social, and ideological differences, all parties, organizations, and movements and all individuals who sincerely want peace and struggle for it must joint this mighty front.

/The attitude toward preparations for a nuclear war represents in the present conditions that watershed which divides peace-loving mankind from the handful of instigators [of war] and which provides an objective basis for unifying the efforts of millions of people throughout the world in the struggle to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe. Proceeding from this objective reality, it is necessary today to form a mass social awareness of the need for active and resolute actions against nuclear war./ Cooperation and interaction of heterogeneous antiwar forces are being achieved in the most widely multifaceted forms (and it cannot be otherwise), ranging from the actions and campaigns agreed upon

beforehand and forums for examining and discussing various problems to the single-direction actions carried out independently by individual organizations or movements. The territorial scope of these activities also varies from local or national to regional or worldwide. It is obvious that, in view of this heterogeneity of composition, this multifaceted nature of the forms of manifestation, and the all-embracing territorial scope of the struggle for peace, it is impossible to raise--as a condition for cooperation--any demands for a common political platform or to build any kind of general organizational structures.

The Bulgarian Communists fully share the CPSU's assessment that the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe now represents the main danger for mankind and social progress and that its prevention is the supreme task of the world communist movement. We are doing everything in our power to form a common front of antiwar and peace-loving forces and we will not permit any underestimation of any of its component parts or any of its individual participants. /But we well know that the family of fraternal socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union is the force that is of decisive importance in the antiwar front./ We do not consider this fact as some kind of our advantage. For us this is an awareness of the historical responsibility borne by the countries of the socialist community not only for the fate of the new social system but also for social progress in general and for the fate of human civilization.

To be up to the level of this responsibility, we, as parties and countries, must ensure a constant socioeconomic development and the comprehensive flourishing of our peoples and act in a firm alliance. The flourishing of each individual socialist country and the consistent implementation of the unified foreign policy line of peace and peaceful coexistence are the guarantee that we will fulfill our historical mission.

/As regards the role of the socialist countries, it is impossible not to emphasize the principled significance of the question of attitude toward the Soviet Union./

The Soviet Union's place and role in contemporary history is not determined by subjective considerations and feelings. They are the result of the exceptional objective fact that this great country under the CPSU leadership was the first to embark on the road of socialism, the first to build socialism, to be able to defend it in the course of wars, and to create favorable conditions for the national and social liberation of dozens of other countries and peoples.

These are the exceptional services rendered by the Soviet Union and no honest man on earth can fail to recognize and respect them.

But is not only a question of services. What is also involved is the enormous accumulated capital of political skill and social experience and maturity which, together with its economic and military might, make the Soviet Union such a fulcrum of peace and progress in the entire world as simply cannot be replaced with anything else.

Both our present and future successes as well as the existence and achievements of all countries that are struggling for social progress and socialism, for peace in the entire world are unthinkable without this fulcrum, without the wise policy of the CPSU and Soviet country and its boundless internationalism.

The rise of the new socialist system in the form of the great Soviet Union has been of decisive importance for rescuing mankind from the fascist enslavement.

The rise of the world socialist system headed by the Soviet Union is of decisive importance for saving mankind from self-destruction.

/In the days of reflecting upon and summing up the results of World War II, of the victory, and of the 40-year postwar development, the most important thing, which we, as communists can and must state, is perhaps the fact that human civilization, democracy, and peace have something to be grateful for to the USSR, real socialism, and the world communist and workers movement. Mankind has something to set its hopes on in its hope for a bright future./

CSO: 2200/154

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES IN SOFIA--Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Sofia yesterday on a 3-day visit to Bulgaria. Brother Abu al-Lutf will hold talks with a number of officials in Bulgaria on the developments in the Palestine question and efforts to find a just solution to the Palestine question, as well as on relations between the PLO and Bulgaria. [Text] [Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 21 May 85 JN]

TODOROV RECEIVES SANDINIST OFFICIAL--Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received (Leticia Herera), general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Sandinist Committees for the Defense of Nicaragua and deputy chairman of the Nicaraguan National Assembly. Comrade Stanko Todorov briefed the guest on the work of the 16th Session of the Eighth National Assembly. He expressed the full support of our people for the struggle waged by the patriots of Nicaragua to preserve their revolutionary achievements. In her turn, (Leticia Herera) briefed Stanko Todorov on the work of the Nicaraguan National Assembly. Later on, Leticia Herera was received by Comrade Milko Balev. The solidarity of Bulgarian Communists and of all working people in our country with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people was once more confirmed by Comrade Balev in his conversation with the guest. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 May 85 AU]

DZHUROV VISITS AIR FORCE SCHOOL--The "Georgi Benkovski" Military Air Force School in the Dolna Mitropoliya Town, Peleven Okrug, celebrated its 40th anniversary. The young soldiers, cadets, and commanders welcomed Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, as well as Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, and Stefan Ninov, first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee as their guests. Many citizens and young people from all parts of the country were also present in order to congratulate the further pilots and air force experts. Major General Dimitur (Seredzhikov), chief commander of the school, greeted the soldiers and commanders on their successes in combat and political training. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov delivered a speech. He congratulated the personnel of the school on the 40th anniversary on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal behalf. A parade and an air force demonstration with modern equipment took place. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 May 85 AU]

AUSTRIAN JUSTICE MINISTER--Sofia, 21 May (BTA)--A delegation of Austrian jurists, led by Mr Haralf Ofner, Austria's Minister of justice, was on a visit to his country from 16 through 20 May at the invitation of Mrs Svetla Daskolova, minister of justice of Bulgaria. The Austrian delegation of jurists had meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Justice at which detailed information of mutual interest was exchanged. The delegation had business meetings at the Chief Prosecutor's Office and at the Supreme Court. Minister Ofner was received by Mr Yaroslav Radev, vice president of the State Council, by Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, and by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The visit of the Austrian delegation of jurists is another step towards strengthening and broadening the traditionally friendly relations between the Ministries of Justice of Bulgaria and Austria. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 21 May 85 AU]

INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP TO MEXICO--Sofia, 25 May (BTA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary group headed by its chairman, Mr Petur Vutov, left today for Mexico, where it will take part in the first of its kind Inter-parliamentary Symposium on Disarmament in the Field of Conventional Weapons, which is organized jointly with the U.S. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 25 May 85 AU]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH THE NETHERLANDS--Sofia, 25 May (BTA)--Today, Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee of Culture, received Mr Eelko Brinkman, minister of welfare, public health and culture of the Netherlands. They discussed topics of mutual interest and certain trends in the further development of the cultural cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 25 May 85 AU]

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STROUGAL WRITES ON VE DAY

PM150935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government: "Day Which Opened a New Life"]

[Text] Prague--Victory Day will remain forever in the hearts of those who witnessed it and in the memory of generations. For us Czechs and Slovaks 9 May 1945 was also the day of our liberation. On that memorable morning insurgent Prague greeted its long-awaited liberators--the renowned, heroic red army.

This day opened before us a path into the future. What should it be? The answer to this question was given during the national liberation struggle, the Slovak national uprising, and the Czech people's uprising. Our ideas of the future were formed under the influence of the liberation mission of the Soviet Union--the first worker and peasant state in history. By the end of the war it was clear that the working people would not allow a return to the bourgeois republic which in the 20 years of its existence had not only failed to help resolve a single serious problem in the people's interests, suffering an ignominious debacle in Munich in 1938, but also failed to safeguard the state's security and preserve its independence.

With the full consent and support of the broad working masses, the working class, under the CPCZ's leadership, upheld the country's socialist path of development. Alliance and all-around cooperation with the USSR--relations prompted by the people's heart and dictated by their reason--became the foundation of liberated Czechoslovakia's foreign policy orientation.

Some 4 decades have elapsed since those glorious May days. The participants in those now remote events can bear witness to the depth of the revolutionary changes which have taken place in all spheres of our motherland's political, social, and spiritual life. The forms of the working people's active participation in the elaboration and implementation of the socialist state's policy, in the solution of statewide problems, and in the exercise of public control are constantly being improved.

The solution of the nationalities question--primarily between Czechs and Slovaks--was a tremendous historical gain: the establishment of relations on

the basis of Lenin's principles of full equal rights and socialist internationalism. The federal state and legal structure adopted in our country ensures the unity of the country and of society and helps the further development of cooperation between our peoples and ethnic groups. The process of equalizing the socioeconomic levels of the Czech and Slovak socialist republics, which was one of the CPCZ's main policy goals, has been successfully completed.

Today Czechoslovakia is a developed industrial state with a powerful economic and scientific-technical potential. Compared with 1948 its national income has increased more than sixfold and the volume of industrial production has increased by a factor of more than 12. Positive results have also been achieved in other spheres of social production. However, we would be overestimating our own strength if we did not stress that we have succeeded in achieving all this thanks to the economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union. It has been, is, and remains for us the foundation which guarantees the reliability of our present-day plans and future prospects.

The facts speak for themselves. Whereas in 1948 the Soviet Union's share in the total volume of Czechoslovak foreign trade was 16.2 percent, last year it had risen to 45 percent.

Whereas the simple exchange of goods used to predominate in our trade, with time, especially since the CEMA countries' adoption of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, higher forms of cooperation have begun to be actively developed and scientific-technical relations have expanded. Last year specialized and shared production accounted for over 33 percent of our total exports to the USSR.

We realize quite clearly the magnitude for the socialist community, and consequently for us, of the economic, scientific-technical, and defense potential of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's universal production structure opens up broad scope for the development of the fraternal countries' relations and their economies' mutually advantageous interweaving. All this also creates optimum opportunities for the development of the Czechoslovak production structure.

In seeking the greatest social production efficiency we are striving to make broad use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor, above all in the most promising spheres: electronics, chemistry, the creation of flexible production systems, industrial robots, and equipment for waste-free manufacturing methods. Reliance on the Soviet Union's powerful scientific research base opens up opportunities for implementing comprehensive forms of cooperation encompassing the entire process of reproduction--from research to sales.

Qualitatively new tasks for our economic collaboration were defined by the CEMA countries' Moscow summit conference. The specific implementation of these tasks is now being discussed: The national economic plans for 1986-1990 are being coordinated. At the same time the need has arisen to coordinate our collaboration with the Soviet Union for the longer term as well. Proceeding

from this premise, a long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been elaborated through the year 2000.

Today the CSSR workers' efforts are aimed at the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In this 5-year plan we have succeeded in achieving a number of positive results, but there has still been no fundamental turn toward an intensive path of development.

There are both reserves and bottlenecks in our national economy. Above all this applies to the accelerated practical introduction of the achievements of science and technology. Time is making its demands and we are fully aware that our society's further development is inconceivable without intensification. It is not only a question of the economy here. We are seriously thinking about how to make fuller and more effective use of all the opportunities of our social system. In that respect the theoretical and practical propositions put forward in recent CPSU Central Committee Plenums and in the speeches of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are an invaluable guideline for us. We are attentively following the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet people to improve all aspects of the life of Soviet society, above all the economic system. For us this is a very valuable source of experience and knowledge and at the same time an opportunity to test ourselves.

We are preparing the 5-year plan for 1986-1990 endeavoring to achieve high production efficiency, to improve the quality and rationality of economic management, and thus to ensure the further improvement of the population's living standard. Practice convinces us that it is essential to take a resolute step forward in improving the structure of the national economy. It is necessary to accelerate the process of updating and modernizing the technical production base and to reduce the materials- and energy-intensiveness of production. The solution of these tasks naturally also presupposes Czechoslovakia's broader participation in socialist integration, within those framework a key role will continue to be played by economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR.

May 1945 is and will remain for socialist Czechoslovakia the main event in its modern history. In the center of Europe, our country has experienced all the misfortunes which wars have brought. Czechs and Slovaks think with gratitude, respect, admiration, and love of the heroism of the Soviet people who defended their socialist motherland and brought freedom to many European peoples. We will preserve forever the memory of the countless sacrifices of the land of the Soviets. There is no force which could separate us or drive us from our joint path.

Today socialist Czechoslovakia stands on the Western border of the fraternal countries' defense alliance, whose term of operation was extended last month. For us the Warsaw Pact is a vitally important guarantee of security and a peaceful future. Rebuffing war and seeking peace are our peoples' sacred aspirations. CSSR citizens wholeheartedly support the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives. We are profoundly perturbed by the continuing deployment

of medium-range U.S. missiles on the territory of West European states. We are worried by Washington's plans to turn space into an arena of military operations.

The Czechoslovak public wholly supports the USSR's recent initiative on the unilateral introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and on the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. If Washington and the other NATO capitals were to reciprocate, this could help to establish trust between the peoples and a return to the policy of detente necessary to Europe and the whole world.

Our country is a firm link in the socialist community in which we see our guarantee of independence and state sovereignty. We will continue to work to ensure that socialism's might and attraction increase throughout the world.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

USSR JOURNAL ON BUILDING SOCIALISM IN CSSR

AU200601 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No. 9 May (signed to press
24 Apr 85) pp 75-80

[Article by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: "Along the Path of Struggle for Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The red banner of victory already fluttered above the Reichstag [German term used] in Berlin and the peoples of Europe rejoiced in their newly acquired freedom, when Prague, having started its uprising, in despair called for help. Its voice was heard. The heroic Soviet Army came to our assistance. On the fourth day of stubborn and bitter fighting against the fascist occupiers, our capital and, together with it, our entire country were liberated. Filled with the hopes for and faith in the new happy future, the Czechoslovak people welcomed their liberators with tears of joy in their eyes and with bouquets of lilac.

This faith and these hopes have been justified. Led by the Communist Party, the Czechoslovak people were able to fully utilize the unique opportunity provided for them by the Soviet Army's liberation of their country. Having become convinced of the mercenary nature of the national bourgeoisie and having passed through the cruel trials of fascist occupation, they had no desire to be satisfied with a mere restoration of Czechoslovakia's state independence, but decided instead to build a genuine new people's republic, and they completed its liberation struggle the stages of which were the Slovak national uprising and the May uprising of the Czech people. They carried out, first, a national democratic and, then, a socialist revolution.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has become a firm link in the world system of socialism, the socialist community of states that came into being after World War II. Inspired by the example of the country of Lenin and relying on the mightiest force of that community, the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak people have built socialism under the leadership of their revolutionary Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the CPCZ, have successfully defended it against counterrevolution, and, guided by the most progressive ideology of our era, Leninism, they continue to confidently advance along the socialist path.

World War II was in no way a "nightmare dream" as some bourgeois politicians and ideologues try to present it today. No, it is impossible to forget the

crime of fascism, it is impossible to forget what was, and the sufferings and horrors caused by the war which fascism unleashed. It is impossible not to think what could have happened if the Soviet Army had not saved the world from the fascist plague and had not rushed to the assistance of enslaved European peoples, including our people.

The failure of the plans of representatives of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, German imperialism, predetermined the crushing defeat which the Wehrmacht [German term used] suffered at Moscow and Stalingrad and in the Kursk bulge. Precisely the Soviet Union's Armed Forces made the decisive contribution to the rout of fascism. As a result, the peoples of Europe and of the entire world have lived in the conditions of peace already for 40 years now.

When today even highly placed figures in the West claim that there is no need to continue to recall the past war and that it is not worth celebrating Victory Day, we are bound to be concerned because what is involved here is not simply political primitivism but the inability to draw from history the lesson that was taught to the reactionary forces of imperialism embodied by its most shameless detachment.

What is involved is cynicism and irresponsible demagoguery by means of which the West tries to deliberately falsify history and disorient the world public opinion. The task is set thereby to facilitate a new mobilization of the forces of reaction against the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and all peace-loving forces that strive to put an end to war and aggression once and for all.

What is involved is instigating the revanchist and neo-Nazi elements that refuse in every way to reconcile themselves to the results of World War II and to the profound transformations that have followed it. It would be possible to dismiss with a wave of hand the provocative slogans and assemblies of Hitlerite outcasts and merely wince with disgust at the sight of those who belong to the ash heap of history if this filthy scum had not risen to the crest of an increasingly wide and strong wave that carries it. The neo-fascists' revived activeness reflects the exacerbation of current international tension forced by the militarist policy of the United States and its NATO allies. The growing threat of nuclear war is seen by the reactionaries of all colors as a suitable moment to resurrect revanchist claims and intensify attacks on the Soviet Union, real socialism, and democratic and progressive forces.

We are witnessing a development in which the arms race is continued under the cover of words of peace: The White House, the Pentagon, and the NATO staffs are sparing no effort to break the existing approximate equilibrium of forces between the United States and the USSR and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Washington continues the deployment of first strike weapons, medium-range missiles, in the territory of the FRG and some West European countries and it has started the production of new MX strategic nuclear missiles. At the same time, it intends to extend its expansionist plans to outer space. The United

States calculates that this will enable it to impose its own will on the world, blackmail, and set ultimatums. However, these calculations are illusory.

For a long time now we have been experiencing on ourselves the gross attempts of the imperialists to erect most widely varied obstacles to the political and economic development of countries of the socialist community, to impose various types of embargo, and to conduct uninterrupted campaigns of slander against the countries of socialism. The "crusade" proclaimed by R. Reagan in his speech in the British Parliament continues in most widely varied forms. The imperialist reactions acts with a long-term aim in mind and intends to achieve a revanche for the cardinal transformations that have taken place on the postwar political map of the world, that is, for the formation of the world system of socialism, the collapse of colonialism, and the formation of a large number of states that have decided to free themselves from imperialist dependence.

To achieve world domination--that is the strategic goal to which the policy of the U.S. Administration and its accomplices is subordinated. The accumulation of weapons of unprecedented destructive power and the development of new modern weapons systems capable of annihilating life on our planet--all this is a consequence of that policy. However, the bellicose forces of imperialism are encountering an ever greater opposition. Both the peace-loving policy of the countries of peoples of the planet to peace bar their road.

The hopes of fighters for peace and for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war are linked with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that follow their principled peace-loving policy which corresponds to the aspirations of all people of the planet. Precisely the countries of socialism work to curb the arms race and strive to put an end to the senseless accumulation of weapons on an ever larger scale and to supplementing the weapons arsenals with new and increasingly destructive types. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries resolutely struggle against the militarization of outer space.

In his interview with the editor of the newspaper PRAVDA M.S. Gorbachev set forth a clear and constructive program of peaceful initiatives that was received with new hopes by the wide world public. The Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its determination to put an end to the folly of the arms race and has made new efforts to create all the necessary conditions for the liquidation of mass destruction weapons and for complete disarmament. At the same time, the USSR has expressed its firm determination not to allow anything that could lead to a weakening of the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

The Warsaw Pact acts as a reliable bulwark of peace and socialism in the face of the aggressive NATO bloc. In May 1985, 30 years will have passed from the time when this defense alliance of socialist countries was founded. Uniting their forces in the fraternal multilateral alliance, the Warsaw Pact member-states are guided by the vital aspiration to ensure security and conditions of

peaceful development for their people and to protect Europe and the world from a new war conflagration.

The Soviet Union's clearly expressed principled position on the most important problem of the day, the problem of preserving and ensuring peace on earth, is forcing representatives of the imperialist reaction to resort to maneuvering and to camouflage their real intentions. This is evident in their position at the Geneva negotiations. There is a danger that they will want to exploit these negotiations merely as a screen for realizing their armament programs. How otherwise could the fact be interpreted that at the very beginning of negotiations the chief of the American delegation was recalled to Washington to explain to members of the Congress the necessity of MX missiles supposedly precisely to contribute to the success of these negotiations? It is possible to expect that, in the event that no success is achieved in the negotiations, the United States will ascribe this to the "obstinacy" and "inflexibility" of the Soviet Union. It goes without saying that what the United States would consider as the Soviet Union's "tractability" and "flexibility" would be a renunciation of the military-strategic equilibrium and of the principle of equal security. There is no doubt that this would be a signal to the United States that the way to imposing "American peace" on our planet is open.

Julius Fucik's behest: "People, I have loved you. Be vigilant" is now even more topical and urgent in view of the fact that the hypocrisy of the so-called peacemakers who want to achieve world domination is based on a powerful propaganda machine. The network of this imperialist propaganda machine is wide and continues to grow. It is equipped with modern technology and has numerous carefully selected cadres. There is no lie which they would not canonize and present as truth as long as it serves the glorification of capitalism and blackening socialism.

We have every ground to state that the ideological antagonism has now grown into a psychological war. Capitalism has also started to subordinate this war to its diplomatic activity. "Diplomacy" is quite often used to solve also the tasks that are connected, for instance, with inspiring and organizing the exportation of counterrevolution, with state terrorism, and with various forms of discrimination against the states that act in a way considered unsuitable by the United States.

It is perfectly clear that this situation demands of us not only a greater vigilance but, first and foremost, also an active and aggressive development of our ideological work and a constant coordination of this work within the framework of the socialist community.

The notorious lie about the "Soviet threat," that is, primarily the Soviet military threat, forms the basis of arguments used by imperialists: It is used to justify their own failures, on the one hand, and the need to constantly increase their military budgets, increase their armaments, and create and fan the hotbeds of tension in the world, on the other. They use it to justify their constant interference in the affairs of other states, their trampling underfoot of their sovereignty, and the intensification of their

military presence in the most widely varied parts of the world, in the so-called "vitally important spheres for the United States" among which they include, as is known, virtually the entire globe.

We recall the period after the end of World War II. Who at that time would dare to portray the USSR as a state that has "aggressive plan?" Even the most malicious enemies of the Soviet Union had to take into account the fact that, from the moment of the birth of fascism, it was precisely the Soviet Union that stood up against war, against the fascist threat, and against the aggressive plans and actions of fascists which found support among the military magnates and reactionaries of "democratic West." And it was precisely the Soviet Union that strove for the formation of a collective security system that could have prevented war, although it found no understanding for its efforts among Western powers that indulged Hitler and his allies with their policy of "appeasement" for which their own peoples subsequently had to pay.

The Czechoslovak people will never forget that the Soviet Union was the only state that continued to stand by us in the difficult year of Munich. It was not the Soviet Union's fault that, in the hour of a mortal threat hanging over our motherland, the ruling Czech bourgeoisie refused to accept the assistance offered by the Soviet Union, despite the fact that France refused to fulfill its obligations under the treaty of alliance. And afterwards, too, the Soviet Union did everything in its power. The possibility of concluding an agreement with Britain and France against Hitlerite Germany and thereby preventing the war still existed in August 1939. But the negotiations in Moscow came up against a complete obstructionism of representatives of both Western powers. It was clear that they pursued only one goal, that of setting fascist Germany against the USSR. The USSR understandably did not wait passively and did not let itself be lured into that trap. Guided by the interests of its own security, it accepted Germany's proposal to conclude a mutual nonaggression pact which Hitler later perfidously broke.

No one can deny the fact that precisely the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution to the rout of the fascist military machine and brought peace to the entire European continent with its victory over the Wehrmacht [German term used]. During the entire postwar period the USSR has defended peace as the most valuable property. If it were not for the Soviet Union, the fruits of the victory over fascism would have been taken away from peoples of the world long ago and the peoples who liberated themselves from the yoke of imperialism would find themselves once again under its domination or would have fallen under its influence. The credit for the fact that Europe has lived in peace already for 40 years now belongs first and foremost to the Soviet Union. This is the historical truth. No matter how the enemies of socialism may try to conceal or distort it, this truth lives and will continue to live.

The CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people have learned their lessons from the trials of history. The friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are the cornerstones of our state's policy. Klement Gottwald expressed the experience gained by our people in the last 50 years in the following slogan, which has become a most widespread one and has turned out to be the most popular in the

best sense: "With the Soviet Union forever!" Gustav Husak emphasizes: "The alliance with the USSR and the unity, fraternal relations, and firm solidarity between the CPCZ and the CPSU have been, are now, and will be the immutable foundation of the foreign policy orientation of the communists party. The deepening of a comprehensive cooperation is constantly strengthening our allied relations that are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism."

One of the most important successes of the CPCZ is that, as the party fulfilling its leading role in the National Front, it has ensured our state's orientation toward an indestructible alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the Soviet Union in all spheres of society's life. This corresponds to the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people and our nations and nationalities. The relations of international friendship between our two countries have been sealed by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the USSR concluded on 6 May 1970. Our mutual cooperation, mutual understanding, and rapprochement are built on a solid foundation consisting of the community of the social system and the community of the ideas and goals of building socialism and communism and of the spiritual values which motivate the activity of the individual in a way ensuring that he finds the purpose of his life in creative work for the good of society and his socialist motherland and in the struggle for progress and the happy future of all peoples. Socialist internationalism in the spirit of which our party is constantly educating the people is the expression of this vital position.

Patriotism and internationalism have their concrete historical substance. They are the results of historical experience in the most direct sense of the word. Our recent history, too, confirms that the true patriot is someone who does not set the interests of his motherland against the interests of the peoples of other countries and who firmly adheres to the positions of internationalism. Just as a true patriot cannot be a narrow-minded nationalist, so a true internationalist cannot be indifferent to the fate of his own people and the history and future of his own motherland.

One of the decisive conditions for the party to achieve its leading role was the fact that the communists, representatives of the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class, have always been ardent patriots and internationalists. The bourgeoisie has constantly tried to accuse them of an alleged lack of love for their fatherland. But when the hour of trial came, the majority of the bourgeoisie itself betrayed the motherland and sold the republic. It was first and foremost the communists who rose in defense of the state's independence and in the struggle for its rebirth. The development of events confirmed the profound correctness of the view of Klement Gottwald, who emphasized that the attitude to the Soviet Union is the main criterion and the touchstone of genuine patriotism and nationalism. Today we can say that, together with the attitude toward the first country of socialism, it is also the attitude to real socialism in general that represents the determining criterion in this respect.

It is as a result of the formation of real socialism that solid foundations are built for the new communist civilization of mankind. The founders of scientific communism defined the laws of formation of this civilization. As it turns out, what is extremely important in practice is both what the new society takes over from the past and on which it is based as well as that from which it resolutely dissociates itself. Any sectarianism in relations to traditions and customs as well as any attempts to drag over into the new society everything that has historically lived out its time deserve to be condemned. It is primarily anticomunism, increasingly assuming the form of shameless anti-Sovietism, that tries to trouble the waters in relation to these clear questions. Thus, today we can often hear from the West that the Central and East European countries must be "rescued" from the "Soviet influence" because they belong to the West by their roots. This is deliberate slander and demagoguery.

Socialism accepts everything that was valuable and great in the past. This, however, not only does not exclude but, on the contrary, presupposes that, at the same time, it sweeps aside everything that obstructs progressive development and which holds the masses of people in subjugation, under the yoke of capital, and in spiritual darkness. Built on the basis of progressive and revolutionary traditions, socialism builds a political and spiritual superstructure that corresponds to its mission of complete liberation of man from all forms of oppression and exploitation, of political, socioeconomic, and spiritual liberation.

There were passionate arguments about these questions in the early postwar years. The CPCZ clearly defined its positions already at that time and most resolutely swept aside the attempts of the reaction to present itself as the custodian of national traditions and culture. The reaction pursued its own goals of turning back the revolutionary process, of returning Czechoslovakia to the bosom of imperialism, and to once again turn our motherland into a powerless makeweight of those who had shamelessly betrayed us in Munich and speculated to the very end of the war with the questions of restoration of Czechoslovakia's independence.

Other false theses of the reactionary forces of imperialism are also based on anti-Sovietism: The mendacious claims that the community of socialist countries and the progressive regimes that appeared after the war were allegedly not an expression of the will of the peoples of the countries concerned but were imposed by force as a result of an alleged division of the "spheres of influence" arranged between the big powers in Yalta and Potsdam; and the mendacious claims that socialism provides no prospects for the development of the individual, that it usurps the rights of the individual, and that it is a "totalitarian" system. What can be more absurd and stupid than these arguments of the imperialist propaganda?

The ruthless power of the bourgeoisie and landlords which deprived the workers class and large masses of the people of opportunity to participate in determining the country's fate concealed itself under a formal democracy in our country until the war. For this reason, after the war, the working people

stroved to achieve the nationalization of the property of the large bourgeoisie, the liquidation of all foreign concessions, and the elimination of latifundia [Latin term used] of the church hierarchy that has traditionally served the enemies of the people. For this reason they demanded guarantees that our country's fate would not be decided by gentlemen in Paris or London but by the people themselves, that the aggressive German imperialism would never be resurrected, and that our statehood would have its fulcrum in our reliable ally, the Soviet Union.

This was the will of our people. The CPCZ faithfully expressed this will and demonstrated this especially in February 1948. At that time the reaction, counting on support from the West, tried to change our system by force, provoke chaos, and bring to power a bureaucratic centralist government that would be called upon to return the republic to the pre-Munich regimes. But the Communist Party was not idle and stayed vigilant. It rose at the head of the people and united them for struggle against the reaction. The people carried out a peaceful transition to socialism under its leadership. This unity and sovereign will of the Czechoslovak people and their common determination to continue to advance along the path of socialism have given our enemies no peace to this day. The fact that the vanguard of the workers class, the Communist Party, represents the uniting force of our society provokes their particular anger.

The power began to be built on a broader basis as a result of the construction of socialism. It was first and foremost the strengthening of the system of social ownership (on the basis of socialist industrialization and the development of the large-scale cooperative commodity production in agriculture) and the formation of socialist production relations on this basis that determined the process of further democratization. This has been reflected in a further consolidation of alliance between the workers class and cooperative peasantry which represents the foundation of the new social system. The fact that intelligentsia became an important and active promoter on revolutionary transformations in our society and a participant in the socialist construction has been of great importance for deepening the unity of the people.

In the history of the construction of socialism in Czechoslovakia that has ensured unprecedented comprehensive development for the country, it has not been possible to avoid very serious mistakes and miscalculations at a number of stages. We drew conclusions from them in our document "Lessons of the Crisis Development in the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Society After the 12th CPCZ Congress." Basing its actions on these conclusions and relying on the assistance of the CPSU and other fraternal parties, the CPCZ was able to overcome the consequences of a grave crisis toward the end of the sixties and worked out its policy of building developed socialism into our country which it has purposefully and persistently implemented. Our course is guided by a reliable compass, it is guided by the revolutionary ideology of the workers class and the Leninist teaching on building socialism and communism. It is on the oasis of this creative teaching that the party determines the paths of the society's further development the direction of which corresponds to the aspirations of our working people.

The unity of the party and the people continues to be strengthened and the confidence of the working people in the party's policy is growing. Proceeding from the tested Leninist principles of socialist construction, the CPCZ soberly and realistically assesses the possibilities for further development and demonstrates its ability to solve the most difficult problems, without losing sight of the long-term prospects and without losing the purpose of our entire activity that is subordinated to the great goal of serving the working people and forming the individual of the socialist and communist future.

CSO: 1800/305

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

BORDER SOLDIERS FLEE--Passau, 21 May (DPA) -- Two frontier soldiers from the CSSR frontier troops have fled to Bavaria. The soldiers, both aged 20, reported to the frontier police in Passau on Tuesday. The soldiers said they fled because of their dissatisfaction with conditions inside the CSSR. Both soldiers had crawled under a CSSR frontier barrier fence in the direction of Bavaria late Sunday evening. Once on Bavarian soil, they said they had spent two nights in forests before giving themselves up to the frontier police in Passau on Tuesday. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1836 GMT 21 May 85]

CSO: 2300/416

HUNGARY

MSZMP ORGANIZATIONAL STATUTES PUBLISHED

AU291650 Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 4, Apr 85 pp 24-31

[**"MSZMP's Organizational Statute"**]

[Text] The MSZMP is a communist party, the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, the party of the working people, and part of the international communist and workers movement; in its activity, it is guided by service to Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, the working class, and the people.

The MSZMP is a volunteer fighting alliance; it concentrates among its ranks the most progressive forces of the Hungarian people who accept the socialist ideals and goals of the working class and endeavor to implement them. It organizes and leads the people's struggle for the construction of the socialist society, the progress of the nation, and for flourishing of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The final goal of the party is to construct the communist society.

I. The Party Member, His Responsibilities and Rights

1. A Hungarian citizen is eligible for MSZMP membership if:

-- He has turned 18 or is going to turn 18 in the year of his acceptance as a member;

-- He accepts the Marxist-Leninist ideals, the program and policy of the party, its organizational regulations, and is unselfishly endeavoring to implement them;

-- He fulfills the party's moral and political requirements; lives in a socialist way, and enjoys the appreciation of the people through his work, attitude, and social activity;

-- He regularly participates in the activity of one of the party's basic organizations; and

-- He pays the membership fee.

2. The party member is obligated:

- a) to master the basics of Marxism-Leninism, to steadily develop his theoretical and political knowledge and enrich his culture; to strengthen and safeguard the ideological and political, organizational, and action unity of the party, to struggle against fractional efforts, the remnants of bourgeois ideology and morality, and against views foreign to our ideals; to show revolutionary alertness and take a stand against all manifestations of anti-socialism;
- b) to consistently serve the cause of socialism and to make a stand under any circumstances for the interest and defense of the socialist society; to set an example in work, in fulfilling his vocation, and in his private life;
- c) to keep the rules of party discipline, carry out the decisions of the party and the laws and regulations of the state, and to fulfill his party assignments;
- d) to be sincere and honest; to uncover shortcomings irrespective of the persons involved, and to take a stand against harming party democracy, suppression of criticism, and self-complacency;
- e) to strengthen and widen the party's connections with the masses, to spread the ideals of the party, to represent the party's policy, take an active part in political and social life and in the education of the coming generations of party members.

3. The rights of the party member:

- a) He can take part in the discussion of the party's theoretical, political, and organizational issues and in decision making. If he has an opposite opinion, he can express it at the membership or in front of a higher party organ; he is obliged, however, to represent and implement the decision even if he does not agree with it;
- b) he can criticize at the party forums, the activity of any party member or party organ. He can turn to this basic party organization, to the higher party organs, up to the congress with requests, proposals, or petitions; he must receive genuine answers to his observations and petitions;
- c) if, as a result of his critical observation of the discovery of faults, he is in a disadvantageous situation, he can request the support of the elected party organ. The competent party organ is obliged to institute proceedings against those who are suppressing criticism;
- d) he can participate, as voter or candidate, at the election of the leading organs of the party;
- e) prior to decisions concerning his work or his person, the competent party organ is obligated to learn the opinion of the party member.

II. Acceptance of Members, Suspension of Membership, Transfer of Party Members, Party Disciplinary Procedure

4. Joining the party is voluntary. Admission takes place on the basis of individual evaluation. The candidate must request his admission in writing. He must add to his request the written recommendation of two party members who know him on the basis of joint activity. If a KISZ member is admitted to the party, one of the recommendations can come from the membership meeting of the KISZ basic organization. The persons recommending the candidate are responsible for their opinion. The membership meeting decides on the admission. The decision is valid following the approval of the competent party committee. Membership is counted from the moment of the membership decision.

5. Every party member is a member of his workplace basic party organization; if there is no basic party organization at this workplace, he belongs to the competent basic party organization of his residential area.

6. The party member may terminate his membership either of his own accord or at the initiation of the basic group, if no disciplinary action is in progress against him at that time. The intention to leave and reason for leaving have to be submitted in writing to the leadership of the party's basic group, and this has to be reported at the members' assembly.

7. The members' assembly has to terminate the party membership of those who, through their own fault, did not participate in party activities for 3 months, or did not pay the membership fee. After receiving the decision, the terminated party members may lodge an appeal with higher party organs.

8. Party members who offend against the organization's statute and the norms of party discipline can be liable to party punishment based on the disciplinary examination of the membership assembly at the basic group level, the disciplinary committee of the party, the higher party organ, or the Central Control Committee.

Party punishments to be used--according to the severity of the disciplinary offense--are reprimanding, admonition, severe admonition, severe admonition with last warning, and exclusion from party membership. The party member can be subjected to deprivation of his party function for a limited period of time, or to recall from a public position in which he is representing the party.

The party member has to be informed about the start of the party's disciplinary examination, and during the examination he has to be heard personally, and be invited to the hearing of his case.

If, through his own fault, he remains absent from the disciplinary hearing, his case can still be decided. The party member has to be informed about the decision in writing.

The party punishment is in force by the decision of the body with first jurisdiction. The party membership book of the person excluded has to be withdrawn. Thirty days after receipt of the decision about the party punishment the person, membership assembly, or the competent party organization concerned may lodge an appeal with the higher party organ or with the disciplinary committee where, within 60 days of receipt of the appeal, a decision must be made. Against the decision of the higher party organ appeal may be lodged by either the person concerned or the party organ itself.

A decision about a party disciplinary action may only be made public with the approval of the party committee of Budapest, of a county, or of one with country authority, as well as of the Central Control Committee.

9. Withdrawals accepted by the basic group's members assembly are approved by the competent higher party organ; exclusions are approved by the party disciplinary committees.

10. A higher, elected party organ may make decisions about and exercise party disciplinary action against one of its members; such decisions and discipline may also be exercised by the immediately superior organ.

Party disciplinary action may also be initiated by a basic party group.

At the session of the higher party organ, the statement of the basic party group's membership assembly has to be expounded prior to the decision.

Information should be given about the disciplinary decision at the members assembly of the basic group concerned.

11. A withdrawal of a party punishment may be requested by the competent basic party group after 1 year, by the party member concerned after 2 years. After 3 years those party organs that made the party disciplinary decision are obligated to examine whether it is justified to uphold the decision longer or whether it may be withdrawn.

III. The Party's Structural Setup and Principles of Operation

12. The MSZMP is set up on the principles of democratic centralism.

a) All leading organs of the party and their members are elected democratically and by secret ballot. The system of election is regulated by the Central Committee. Vacant seats of members of the Central Committee, the Central Control Committee, and the party committees can, in justified situations be filled by appointment. The proportion of those appointed may be 20 percent of the elected members in case of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee, and 30 percent in case of the party committees.

Within the party the principles of collective leadership and individual responsibility are in effect. The members of elected bodies have equal rights.

Any member of the leading organs can be released if for any reason he cannot meet his responsibilities; if he is found incompetent to serve in his party position, he can be recalled; if he is deemed unworthy of his position, he can be excluded from party membership. Release can be initiated by the person concerned, the competent party organ, or the basic party group.

b) The lower party organs and groups are subordinate to the higher party bodies. The decisions of higher party bodies are compulsory for the lower organs. The party organizations may decide independently about local issues, but their decision cannot contradict party policy or the decisions of higher party bodies.

It is the right and duty of the higher party bodies to modify or invalidate the decisions of lower party organs if they are not in accord with party policy or contradict the decisions of the higher party bodies. Such a procedure, however, has to be explained to the competent lower party organ.

The party organizations and party organs can turn to the higher party organs--up to the congress--with proposals and petitions, and they must receive answers to them.

c) The leading organs have to report regularly on their activity to their party organizations and the higher organs.

d) The party membership meetings and the meetings of the leading organs are capable of decisionmaking if at least two-thirds of their members are present. Decisionmaking is carried out through majority vote.

13. The organizational structure of the party follows the district-enterprise principle. Departure from this can be approved by the Central Committee, the Budapest party committee, or the county party committees or party committees with county rights. [county-rights committees]

14. If any basic organization or party committee carries out an activity which differs from the organizational regulation, the Central Committee can dissolve it.

IV. The Supreme Organs of the Party

15. The supreme organ of the MSZMP is the congress, which the Central Committee convenes every 5 years. The decision on convening the congress has to be published at least 3 months prior to the congress.

The delegates to the congress are elected by the Budapest party conference, the county party conferences or other party conferences having county rights, and by the large enterprise party conferences which possess the membership size necessary for the election of congress delegates. The order of representation of the party membership is approved by the Central Committee. [sentence as published] The Central Committee members and the Central Control Committee members who are not delegates are participants with full rights in the congress until release by the bodies. [testuletek felmenteseig]

The congress:

- a) discusses the report of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee;
- b) determines the general guideline of party policy and outlines the most important tasks of the given period in socialist construction and international relations;
- c) accepts the organizational regulation of the party;
- d) elects the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee;
- e) decides on the proposals and appeals submitted to the congress.

16. Between two congresses the Central Committee guides all organs, organizations, and institutions of the party; it represents the party vis-a-vis state and social organs and in international relations.

The Central Committee holds a meeting whenever it is necessary, but at least once every 3 months. The Central Committee members have to be informed of all important issues.

The Central Committee can convene a national party conference in the period between two congresses.

The Central Committee regulates the representation order of the party organizations at the national party conference.

17. The Central Committee elects from among its members:

- a) the Political Committee, which guides the activity of the party in the period between two Central Committee meetings;
- b) the party's general secretary, deputy general secretary, the Central Committee secretaries, and the Secretariat members.

18. The Central Committee:

- a) elects the work committees operating along with the Central Committee, their leaders, and the heads of the working teams;
- b) nominates the heads of the Central Committee departments, institutions, central party paper, and party journals.

19. The Central Control Committee contributes through its activity to strengthening the party's ideological, political, organizational, and action unity and education of the party membership; it guards the party membership's political attitude, party loyalty, and moral purity; it consistently struggles against all kinds of anti-party fractional activity.

In its own sphere of authority, it revises the appeals submitted against the disciplinary decisions of lower organs; when necessary, it calls to account those who violate the principles and moral norms which are obligatory for party members; it supervises the Central Committee's financial management; it submits a report to the congress on its activity.

The Central Control Committee elects its chairman, secretary, and the members of the Secretariat from among its members.

V. The Party Committees

20. Party committees must be elected in the capital and its districts, in the counties, towns, and large communities with town rights.

Party committees with county rights operate in the Ministry of Interior, in the People's Army, the Border Policy, and in the Foreign Ministry. Party committees with town rights, party committees, party leaderships, and basic organizations operate in the armed forces and bodies.

In every community, enterprise, factory, cooperative, office institution, the units of the armed forces and bodies where the number of party members is more than 200, a party committee has to be elected under the guidance of the district party organizations.

In justified cases, the Budapest or county party committee or a party committee with county rights can approve the creation of party committees in places where the number of party members does not reach 200.

In case the number of members of party basic organizations operating in the same work area within an administrative unit exceeds 200, a branch party committee can be created for their guidance.

21. The higher organ of the party committee is the party conference which the party committee convenes every 5 years. The party committee members who are not delegates are participants with full rights at the party conferences until released by the body. [testulet felmenteseig]

The party conference evaluates the report of the party committee, determines the most important tasks, and elects the members and delegates of the party committee to the higher party conference. The Budapest party conference, the county and country-rights party conferences, and the authorized large enterprise party conferences elect delegates to the congress.

22. The party committee is the independent political guiding organ of its area of activity in the period between two party conferences. Its main task is to represent the policy and adjust it to local conditions, to guide the party organizations belonging to its sphere of authority, to exercise its sphere of authority in cadre-related issues, and to politically organize and supervise the work of construction. The party committee meets whenever necessary but at least once every 3 months.

An executive committee, a first secretary, and secretaries of the party committee are elected from among the party committee members. Permanent working committees are elected in order to aid the activity of guidance. The executive committee guides the activity of the party organizations and the apparatus and organizes and controls the implementation of decisions in the period between two party committee meetings.

23. The Budapest party committees, the county-rights and municipal-district party committees, the district-rights, town, town-rights, large town-rights communities' party committees, and party committees authorized to deal with the admission of members and disciplinary spheres of authority elect a party disciplinary committee.

The party disciplinary committee decides on the party disciplinary matters belonging to its sphere of authority. It is obligated to report on its activity to the party committee which is guiding it.

24. In production, office, institutional, or administrative units where several basic organizations are operating but there is no party committee, the party leadership is elected at combined membership meetings and delegate conferences. The party leadership guides and harmonizes the activity of the basic organizations, adopts positions, and decides on the most important issues relating to the whole of the areas under its guidance. At least once a year the party leaderships have to report on their activity to a combined membership meeting or delegate conference.

VI. The Party's Basic Organizations

With the approval of the higher party organ, in every production, office, or residential district unit where there are at least three party members a basic organization can be established.

It is the right and obligation of the party basic organizations to assert the policy of the party in their area of operation, to control its implementation, to exercise their sphere of authority in cadre-related issues, and to order the state and economic leaders to report [beszamoltatasa].

26. The supreme organ of the basic organization is the membership meeting, which has to be convened at least once every 2 months.

The membership meeting of the basic organization elects a secretary and leadership every 5 years to guide the party activity and to settle matters. In the case of basic organizations where the number of members does not reach 10 people, the membership meeting elects a secretary and a deputy secretary.

The leadership is obliged to hold a reporting membership meeting once a year where the party membership, on the basis of the report submitted by the leadership, evaluates the activity of the leadership and of the party organization in the course of the whole year, as well as the activity of the party members, and the fulfillment of party assignments, and it outlines the main political tasks.

27. Party groups have to be created in the basic organizations according to the number of members. The party groups regularly evaluate the activity and attitude of their members and the fulfillment of party assignments. The activity of the party groups is guided by the stewards [bizalmiak] elected at the meetings of the group and approved by the membership meeting.

VII. The Party's Guiding Activity in State and Mass Organizations

28. With its ideological and political guidance the party in the course of the activity of the socialist state and its organs ensures the implementation of the workers goals for the benefit of the people.

Our decisions are asserted through the communists working in state organs who are responsible before both party and state bodies for their activity and for the implementation of the laws and regulations.

The competent party organs look after the political guidance and supervision of state and mass organizations.

29. Party members serving in the ranks of the armed forces and bodies, and party organizations operating there are endeavoring to have the armed forces and bodies fulfill their tasks at the highest possible level and to the full extent in every situation, to make them firm supporters and defenders of the people's power, of the Hungarian People's Republic.

30. The party guides mass organizations and movements ideologically and politically; as far as organization is concerned, they operate independently. Party decisions are binding for communists active in mass organizations and movements.

Communists involved in party activities within trade unions and other mass organizations and movements are responsible for enforcing party policy, persuading the masses, utilizing the experiences gained in such circles, and for the proper functioning of the given body.

31. In order to assist the uniform position of communists working in the National Assembly, councils, mass organizations and movements, the party organs can create communist groups.

32. KISZ is the youth organization of the party, and at the same time is a unified political mass organization of Hungarian youth. Party decisions are binding for the youth organization which, from a structural point of view, operates independently. KISZ bodies and organizations carry out their activities with the direct political guidance and support of the party organs and organizations.

VIII. Party Membership Dues

33. Party members pay their membership dues according to the decision of the Central Committee.

The MSZMP's Organizational Statute is the constitution of the party and is of binding force for all party members and party organizations.

HUNGARY

HIGHER EDUCATION INFORMATION OFFICE TO LINK HUNGARY, UNESCO

Budapest FELSOOKTATASI SZEMLE in Hungarian March 85 pp 184-185

Article: "Hungarian Information Office of UNESCO European Higher Education Center Established"⁷

[Excerpts] The Hungarian Information Office of the UNESCO European Higher Education Center (CEPES - Centre Europeen pour l'Enseignement Superieur) was established by the Ministry of Culture at the Eotvos Lorand University of Sciences, specifically at the Department of Education, College of Letters and Science. Its head is Dr Eva Szechy, lecturer, Hungarian liaison of CEPES.

The task of the Information Office is to give regular information on our higher education, in conjunction with domestic institutions of higher education, research establishments on higher learning, and interested professionals, to the European Higher Education Center that spans the European countries (also including the United States of America, Canada and Israel). By using the framework of the organization it also serves to promote the results of education and research in colleges and universities, and publishes our efforts of development and modernization. Some of its important tasks are the domestic dissemination of international experiences collected in CEPES, making its publications available to interested parties, and contributing with its own means to a more effective utilization of opportunities for scientific, research and educational cooperation organized by the European Higher Education Center.

In our magazine we could like to draw the attention of the educators and researchers of our institutions of higher learning to a more intensive utilization of the opportunities inherent in the operation of the Hungarian Information Office of CEPES. It is of vital importance to the whole of our domestic higher education that we use this channel more purposefully in the building of international ties, and in the study and implementation of foreign experiences in higher education. The Review of Higher Education wishes to contribute to this task by periodically publishing information on the CEPES events, magazine and publications.

12366
CSO: 2500/347

POLAND

ACTIVITIES OF SILESIAN MILITARY DISTRICT ENGINEER TROOPS DESCRIBED

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Apr 85 pp 1, 5

[Interviews with the head of the Engineer Troops of the Silesian Military District by Captain St. Radziszewski: "We Learn Thrift By Helping," date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] According to custom and the anniversary of the Oder crossing on 16 April, April is "Engineer Troops Month." The schedule of celebrations consists of many events which popularize the character, roles and missions of these troops and includes a history of the engineers' accomplishments in the recent past. Overall, what kind of a year have the sappers of the Silesian Military District had?

[Answer] The period between April 1984 and the end of March 1985 has been one of intensive training and work on the part of the personnel and soldiers with the units of the Silesian Military District for the benefit of the national economy. We implemented our training objectives within a program of lessons in garrison and during field exercises, as well as in unison with the lessons the sappers had with the units of the Soviet Northern Group of Forces.

We regarded participation in the realization of training missions as the main factor enhancing the combat readiness, discipline and efficiency of our engineer troops.

[Question] A measure of the sappers' involvement in civilian matters is also their participation in efforts on behalf of the economy...

[Answer] The sappers are also the kind of troops who maintain particularly close ties with the public. We are needed everywhere where there is a threat of flooding, ice-jamming, or any other natural catastrophe. Fortunately, this last year has been relatively peaceful with regard to this. Only this winter when there was a run-off of the ice cover did we direct several groups to eliminate the threat of flooding in Walbrzych province. This was only a local problem and the efforts lasted only a few hours.

More alarming were the efforts of our mine-clearing team members who removed explosives and dangerous materials. Although World War II ended 40 years

ago, old, rusted projectiles, which still threaten life and health, are still encountered. The mine-clearing teams operating in the Silesian Military District were called in 2,250 times; this means that each of our teams was involved in about 150 cases.

[Question] How many mines and projectiles did the Silesian sappers disarm and render harmless last year?

[Answer] The teams removed altogether 93, 277 misfired and unexploded projectiles. These projectiles include the most dangerous types: 134 aerial bombs, 170 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines, and 3,541 artillery shells. The specifics of the sappers' service require precision, accuracy, and good training in working with mines; additionally, every sapper knows well the proverb that you can make a mistake only once. Hence, every removal involving explosives is carefully recorded by us.

[Question] The sappers also perform other missions for the benefit of the public and national economy...

[Answer] That's true. We have yet to mention the bridges, demolition projects and the scientific-research activity which occupy the sappers from the units and the officer cadets of the Higher Engineer Officers School. The overall worth of the work performed by the sappers of the Silesian Military District for the benefit of the national economy amounts to 27 million zlotys. Besides, every bit of work done by the sappers cannot be specifically computed in zlotys. Quite often, the district's commanders receive letters from the inhabitants of the countryside and the officials of gminas with requests for help in building a bridge, a footbridge across a river or even the demolition of an old chimney which could fall over at any time and cause considerable damage. There are few civilian specialists who can do this kind of work, and they demand a great deal of money for their services, something a small village or gmina can afford. On the other hand, the sappers handle projects of great difficulty, often regarding them as training missions. Such was the case with the Kalisz province bridge which we built in March of this year. Farmers from Kraszewice simply could not believe that they would be riding to their work in the fields over new bridges already this spring. The sappers kept their promises and Kalisz' governor spoke many sincere words if thanks for the soldiers' help.

Last year, the sappers built several dozen new bridges, including the ones at Marciszowa in Jelenogorsk province and those bridges in Sieradz and Walbrzych provinces.

[Question] What kind of other work have you done for the public?

[Answer] Primarily demolition work with collapsing old factories, railroad bridges and other facilities. The instructors and cadet officers of the Wroclaw Higher Engineer Officers School specialized in these projects. They themselves wrote out the documents authorizing demolition as a part of their research work and then destroyed the solidly concrete-reinforced structures. They will be able to accomplish missions during regular production and at various levels.

Thanks to experiments and long-term research work, our specialists have taught themselves and now teach others to fragment concrete in popularly called "gruszkas." These efforts result in considerable savings for the national economy, and the inexpensively renovated "gruszkas" do not end up on a scrap heap somewhere but are utilized even further. An important venture undertaken by the sappers is the construction of 25 deep-water wells in the provinces of Olsztyn and Radom. They are worth 9.5 million zlotys.

The sappers are learning their trade, while simultaneously helping the national economy. By helping, they teach others thrift and concern for the public welfare.

12247
CSO: 2600/754

ROMANIA

SCINTEIA ON BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT OUTCOME

AU091827 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May 85 p 6

[Gh. Cercelescu article: "A Compromise That Cannot Conceal Serious Dissensions"]

[Text] The economic summit meeting of the principal seven developed capitalist countries (the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Great Britain, Italy and Canada), which was recently held in Bonn, has ended with results that are viewed by Western press agencies as "minor" or insignificant. A "modest result," UPI states; "many words, little substance," writes REUTER in turn, referring to the economic statement that sums up the conclusions by the participants on the issues discussed: increasing production and employment of manpower; commercial and monetary-financial policies; development and so forth. Nevertheless, "the 7" had to make serious efforts to maintain--despite the serious differences among themselves--"a pro forma unity," as AFP put it. Indeed, the participants finally reached a compromise formula that permitted solely the signing of the final document and not the actual settlement of differences between the United States and France on trade and financial issues that prevailed during the meeting of "the 7."

As is known, the United States wanted to achieve in Bonn the agreement of the other participants in the round of multifaceted trade negotiations within GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). However, France opposed the establishment of a precise date for beginning such negotiations. At first glance, one could have the impression that there was a dispute in connection with the liberalization of world trade in general; however, the crux of the problem is different. Through a new round of negotiations, the United States wants to achieve a diminution of the obstacles in international markets encountered by U.S. enterprises both in the area of services (banks, data processing, technology and so forth) that yield \$1 out of \$5 stemming from export, and by U.S. farmers, who are selling one-quarter of their yields to other countries. France, however, has opposed fixing a date for beginning this new round of trade negotiations before establishing an agenda; that is, before being assured that such negotiations will not affect the joint agricultural policy which, through a tax system for imports and subsidies for exports, protects the EEC farmers, especially French farmers, against competition by agricultural producers outside the community. The final communique only mentions the fact that most of the participants agreed on beginning a new round of trade negotiations as soon as possible, a fact that determined Washington to state that it had been victorious and that the negotiations will deal with a balanced set of

problems and not with agricultural ones in particular--which had satisfied Paris. "Each one of 'the 7' was victorious," AFP writes.

Compared with other important problems under discussion, the participants resigned themselves to "one of the smallest common denominators," in the widest or the vaguest sense of the word. Thus, they advocated the creation of new jobs; however, this "pious desideratum" was not accompanied by an effective way of alleviating the unemployment problem. At the same time, "the 7" dwelled on the need for a stable international monetary system, but made no step forward in the direction of convening a conference designed to discuss and resolve such problems.

It is also assessed that "the 7" dealt only in passing with certain issues as thorny and pressing as the high rate of bank interests and the huge burden of foreign debts that troubles Third World countries, problems that affect not only the given countries, but also other ones, including developed countries. For this very reason, a number of Western commentators believe that as long as such problems with implications at an international level are not solved in their entirety and in keeping with the interests of all countries, isolated attempts to overcome the current difficulties in the world economy and to relaunch the productive activity will be seriously handicapped.

CSO: 2020/131

ROMANIA

PARTY ORGAN ON WARSAW PACT GOALS

AU142240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 May 85

[*"Under the Token of the Interests of Peace, Detente and Collaboration--Article carried by SCINTEIA on 14 May"--AGERPRES headline*]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/5/1985--The unanimous approval by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation headed by Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent summit of the leaders of countries participant in the Warsaw Treaty expresses the feelings of valuation the whole Romanian national nurtures for the way the RCP general secretary and president of Romania presented the stance of Socialist Romania on the problems under discussion, in full agreement with the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the RCP, with the interests of the Romanian people, of the general cause of socialism, peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP the participants expressed unanimous approval of Nicolae Ceausescu's signing the protocol regarding the extension of the period of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, collaboration and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on 14 May, 1955. As pointed out in the communique of the high forum of the party, this is a necessity dictated by the evolution of the international situation.

The fact that the signing of the Warsaw Treaty--30 years previously--occurred under special international circumstances is a historic one. The great victory over fascism, evoked this spring throughout the world with feelings of deep valuation for glorious deeds and the huge sacrifice made in the name of freedom, was welcomed four decades ago by peoples in the world with justified hopes for the setting in of an epoch of peace, security and understanding. The fact is known, though, that shortly after the war that scarred mankind the skies of Europe and of the whole world were covered by the clouds of the cold war that brought about tension and animosity. The international relations witnessed a deep-going aggravation, countries that were allied in the great battle against the fascist forces chose confronting positions, an intense arms race started; the economic and other exchanges were blocked. Against these developments the North Atlantic Treaty Organization--NATO--was set up in 1949, explicitly aimed against the Eastern Europe states.

It was under these circumstances that, in retaliation to the NATO setting up, the Warsaw Treaty was signed, its fundamental goal--as written down in the foundation act--being to offer immediate help in case "of an armed attack in Europe by a state or a group of states against one or more states signatory of the treaty." Its provisions and the circumstances under which it was signed 30 years ago show clearly the strictly defensive nature of the Warsaw Treaty and the fact that its mission is to provide defenses against a possible imperialist aggression and to unite the efforts of the participant countries to safeguard peace in the European Continent and throughout the world.

The Warsaw Treaty member countries are committed to a vast work of peaceful construction and to the implementation of programs to carry out deep-going economic and social changes. Socialism and peace have been unseparable. It is on this postulate that they base their preoccupation to provide to their own peoples a quiet climate of full security as a vital condition for the advancement along the path of progress and welfare. The fundamental norms of the Warsaw Treaty, that was set up as an alliance freely consented to, are the respect for the national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, mutual advantage, mutual comradely help, principles meant to guide the new-type relations between the socialist countries.

Over the period it is in this spirit that Romania, as a country participant in the Warsaw Treaty and in keeping with the principles and commitments enshrined in the treaty, has developed its political and military collaboration with the armed forces of the other socialist states. Throughout its activity within the treaty, socialist Romania starts from the fact that strengthening the might and defensive capacity of the states participant in the treaty depends first of all on their strength in the economic plane and on their successes in the socialist construction and in improving the standard of living. The greater these successes, the firmer the working people [are] to safeguard their gains and the achievements of the new society, as they are aware of the responsibility incumbent on them.

This asks that the economic collaboration, the preoccupation to solve with joint effort certain problems regarding a more accelerated development of the socialist and communist construction be placed in the forefront. In this respect President Nicoale Ceausescu pointed out: "In our international activity we shall further pay special importance to developing relations with the socialist countries, considering that strengthened solidarity and collaboration among these countries is a factor of greatest importance in enhancing the prestige of socialism, strengthening the unity of the socialist countries, of all the progressive, antiimperialist forces in the struggle for social progress and peace throughout the world. In the spirit of the resolutions we endorsed during the congress of the party, we shall work further to implement the understandings regarding improved collaboration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Warsaw Treaty."

The international developments and the general interests of peace and detente ask more and more stringently for the division of Europe and of the whole world into opposing military blocs to be left behind. The states participant in the

Warsaw Treaty declared from the very outset that their organization was provisional in nature and that it would no longer be valid concomitantly with the dismantlement of the NATO. The communique of the summit meeting held the previous month reasserted clearly that at present too, the Warsaw Treaty member states speak up for the simultaneous dismantlement of their organization and of the North Atlantic bloc, and as a first step, of their military organizations.

As pointed out in the communique released by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, as long as peace is threatened in Europe and throughout the world and the NATO military bloc exists, the socialist states will maintain and strengthen their defensive alliance while intensifying their struggle for disarmament and peace and for the military blocs to be left behind.

By signing the protocol on the extension of the Warsaw Treaty, Romania has reasserted its firm will to go on working, together with the other socialist states, for disarmament and removal of the danger of a new world war, for the preservation and consolidation of the gains of the detente process.

It is imperative to step up efforts for detente and disarmament under the current international circumstances, when owing to the passage to siting new intermediate-range missiles in Europe the risk of a new war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe has become concerning. [as received] That is why at present it is most important to achieve an agreement at the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the nuclear and space weapons. In this respect Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the European states and in the first place the states member in the two military blocs--the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO--must play an active part and come up with new initiatives and make their contribution one way or another to finding ways conducive to agreements to halt the siting of the missiles and to the removal of all the nuclear weapons from the continent, to preventing and avoiding the militarization of the outer space and eliminating the threat hovering over mankind.

Socialist Romania believes that under the current circumstances when the eradication of the nuclear danger, the implementation of disarmament and safeguarding peace have become the fundamental problems of our epoch, there is a need more than ever before to join the efforts of all the states and peoples. The 40th celebration of the victory over fascism once more brought into bold relief the telling facts of collaboration [that] occurred at those times of trial for mankind, the force of the peoples' united actions. Most of the states in the two military blocs were part of the anti-Hitler coalition and fought shoulder to shoulder to win the great victory. All the more so today, when mankind is confronted with the most grave danger in its millenium-old history--the danger of the nuclear destruction--there can be no goal loftier than joining forces, in spite of all differences, in the name of the supreme cause of peace.

At the 30th celebration of the Warsaw Treaty Romania expressed through all its foreign policy its resolve to strengthen the collaboration with the other states participant in the treaty, with all the socialist countries, and to further work to unite the efforts of all the peoples in the continent and all over the world in order to overcome the confrontations and implement disarmament, to safeguard peace and civilization on our planet.

ROMANIA

PREMIER DASCALESCU CONCLUDES VISIT TO THAILAND

Dascalescu Various Visits

AU081914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, (AGERPRES) 8/5/1985--Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu concluded his official visit in Thailand on 8 May 1985.

The premiers of the two countries expressed their satisfaction at the results with which the official talks concluded, assessing them as an important contribution to the development of the Romanian-Thai multilateral collaboration. The two governments' will was reiterated to work for the translation into life of the covenanted actions, for seeking out new measures to deepen the mutually advantageous economic collaboration.

The Romanian prime minister invited his Thai opposite-number to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Economic contracts were signed during the visit for 1985 and for 1986-1990 and actions of cooperation in production were covenanted.

At his departure from Thailand, the Romanian prime minister was seen off at the Bangkok airport by the Thai prime minister and by other Thai officials.

Dascalescu Meets Singapore Interim President

AU091932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Singapore City, (AGERPRES) 9/5/1985--On 9 May Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, now on an official visit in the Republic of Singapore, called on Yeo Ghim Seng, interim president of the republic.

On behalf of President Nicoale Ceausescu the Romanian prime minister conveyed to the interim president a friendly salute.

The interim president asked that on his behalf the Romanian president be conveyed a cordial salute of friendship.

During the talks the sides evoked the strong impetus given to the ties between Romania and Singapore by the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Singapore in 1982, when understandings were agreed upon for an amplification of the friendly relationships in all the domains, to deepen the collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

In the contest the wish was reasserted to identify new ways and means to deepen and diversify further the relations of collaboration between Romania and Singapore in all domains of joint interest. The sides expressed the conviction that by working in the spirit of the understandings agreed upon at summit level the talks between the prime ministers of Romania and Singapore made an important contribution to promoting further the mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries.

The talks also occasioned an exchange of opinions on major international topics. The Romanian prime minister presented the points of view and considerations of President Nicoale Ceausescu on the need to implement firm measures to remove the state of tension currently existing in the world, to set in [as received] a climate of peace and security by immediately halting the arms race, passing on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of full understanding.

Talks With Singapore Premier Conducted

AU091930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Singapore, AGERPRES, 9/5/1985--Official talks took place in Singapore on 9 May between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of the Singapore Republic.

An exchange of warm salutes between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and the prime minister of Singapore was made on the occasion.

The two prime ministers stressed that the Romanian-Singaporean friendly relations developed on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. It was considered that these principles offered a most congenial political frame work for the development of the collaboration between Romania and Singapore in every domain of activity, economically first of all.

The two prime ministers noted the necessity to amplify the commercial exchanges in harmony with the real possibilities offered by the two economies in full swing. In order to give a stable frame of perspective to the commercial exchanges, it was considered that the conclusion of long-term contracts or deals between interested companies in the two countries was opportune.

The two prime ministers highlighted the possibilities of achieving cooperation ventures in peak industrial domains, as electronics, robotics, telecommunications, etc.

The Romanian prime minister invited a government economic delegation from Singapore to attend the next autumn's edition of the Bucharest International Fair. At the same time, we highlighted the advantages and facilities the Singaporean firms could derive from the existence in Romania of free zones in the ports of Sulina and Constanta and the opening of the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

During the talks that proceeded in a constructive atmosphere of mutual regard and understanding, the two prime ministers also exchanged views on international topics.

At the end of the talks, the Romanian prime minister invited the Singaporean prime minister to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

On the same day, the Romanian premier had an interview with the chairman of the Singapore Commerce Promotion Board, talks with executives of the Jurong Town Corporation and of the Housing Board and visited Singapore port.

The Romanian prime minister laid stress on the multiple possibilities opened to the amplification of trade exchanges and the deepening of cooperation in production between Romania and Singapore. It was stressed that the expansion and diversification of a mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation was in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of international peace, detente and cooperation.

Goh Chok Tong, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Singapore, gave a dinner in honour of Constantin Dascalescu on 9 May.

Dascalescu, Malaysian Premier Hold Talk

AU102015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, AGERPRES, 10/5/1985--Official talks between Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, who arrived in Malaysia for a visit on 10 May, and Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Bin Mohamed, Malaysian prime minister, started in Kuala Lumpur, on the same day.

From President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the Romanian prime minister conveyed to the Malaysian prime minister and to Mme Datin Siti Hasmah, a friendly salute, and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of prosperity and peace to the Malaysian people.

Warmly thanking, Premier Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes of good health, personal happiness and successes, and the Romanian people--wishes of progress and prosperity, from himself and Mme Datin Seri Hasmah.

The premiers underlined that the current talks proceeded in the spirit of summit understandings, being another expression of the two countries' wish to expand relations of cooperation in domains of mutual interest, economically first of all. Stress was laid on the fact that the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples were based on the principles of fully equal rights, strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, principles which provide an auspicious political framework for a powerful development of Romanian-Malaysian relations in all fields.

During the talks it was assessed that a wide range of products could be traded by Romania and Malaysia, with emphasis on the need for long-term conventions and arrangements between Romanian enterprises and Malaysian firms to ensure balanced and stable trade exchanges. In this respect, emphasis was placed on the advantages and facilities Malaysian firms could derive by storing commodities in the free ports of Sulina and Constanta and by using the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

Ample space was devoted to the problems of cooperation in production that is the most dynamic aspect of the bilateral relations. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the way the collaboration proceeds in the area of oil prospection and exploration. The sides agreed to expand the cooperation in the field of oil and approached ways and means of collaboration in such new fields as the construction of power generating units, railways, cooperation in the production of tractors, lorries and others. The two prime ministers considered that an important factor in the development and diversification of the bilateral economic relations was an intensification of direct contacts between the two countries at all the levels: governmental, through the state economic bodies, between Malay corporations and private companies and the Romanian foreign trade enterprises.

During the talks, that proceeded in an open and constructive spirit of mutual esteem and understanding, the two countries' prime ministers exchanged opinions at length on stringent problems of the current international life.

The Romanian prime minister presented the stance of his country, the points of view and considerations of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the resumption of the policy of peace, detente, security, independence and wide cooperation among nations.

The head of the Malay Government appreciated highly the consistent stance of President Nicolae Ceausescu, his actions and initiatives concerning a halt in the arms race, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the eradication of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new international economic order.

The Malay premier gave an official dinner in honor of his Romanian guest. The two prime ministers proposed toasts.

Economic Units in Malaysia Visited

AU111656 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1637 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, AGERPRES, 11/5/1985--During his official visit to Malaysia, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu met with executives of the economic planning department and saw round economic and research units in the fields of oil, electric energy, natural rubber and palm oil industrialization.

On the occasion, stress was laid on the possibilities to develop and deepen collaboration in oil and electric energy. During the talks with Malaysian experts, projects and programmes were discussed which could contribute to the deepening on the economic cooperation between the two countries on a mutually advantageous and lasting basis.

Dascalescu, Burmese Premier Hold Official Talks

AU162218 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1717 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Rangoon, AGERPRES, 16/5/1985--On 16 May, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, and U Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, conducted official talks in Rangoon.

During the talks, special attention was paid to the ways and modalities of expanding commercial exchanges and initiating actions of cooperation as part of the programme for Burma's development in the following stage. It was considered that conditions existed for the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields, such as mining the chemical and iron-and-steel industries, transport, power engineering, construction materials and agriculture. The conviction was expressed that the potential of the two economies provided prerequisites for the development and diversification of the Romanian-Burmese links on all planes of mutual interest.

The talks occasioned an exchange of opinions on current questions of the international life.

At the end of the talks, Constantin Dascalescu invited the Burmese premier to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CSO: 2020/131

ROMANIA

KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE ON RCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

AU100949 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 85 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general:

On behalf of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, all party members, and on my own behalf I wish to extend warmest greetings to you, and through you to all communists and the fraternal Romanian people on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the RCP.

The creation of the RCP was historical event of great importance in developing the revolutionary struggle of the workers class and the Romanian people.

The RCP has successfully organized and led the struggle of the people's masses for gaining national independence and social liberation and for turning the backward country into a socialist state with a modern industry and an advanced agriculture.

Today, the Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP headed by you is carrying out a forceful struggle for the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Expressing my belief that, the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries will further expand and develop in all fields of activity in keeping with the fruitful results of our last year historical meeting, I wish you new and ever greater successes in your activity of high responsibility for the country's development and prosperity.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

CSO: 2020/131

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEBANESE TRADE MINISTER

AU131858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/5/1985--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on 13 May Sami Marun, minister of foreign trade, special envoy of Lebanon's President Amin al-Jumayyil.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from President Amin al-Jumayyil. He also conveyed the Lebanese Government's heartfelt thanks and high appreciation for the consistent support Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu grant to the effort toward a just settlement of the situation in Lebanon, and the creation of conditions for the Lebanese people to live in peace and freely make its destiny, without any outside interference.

President Nicola Ceausescu conveyed a warm salute to President Amin al-Jumayyil.

During the interview reference was made to the friendly and cooperation relations between Romania and Lebanon, to their development prospects, and the belief was express that that accorded with the interests of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples, with the cause of peace and understanding in the Middle East, in Europe and the world over.

Empowered by President Amin al-Jumayyil the guest informed about the developments in Lebanon and the Middle East, as well as about the Lebanese Government's concerns for a just and durable settlement of the situation in his country and in that area.

President Nicolae Ceausescu set forth his country's stance on a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the Middle East situation. Referring to the situation in Lebanon, the Romanian head of state stressed that the Israeli troops should withdraw from the Lebanese territory, and that all the Lebanese political and social forces should reconcile and cooperate for the insurance of national unity, independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, the country's reconstruction, and for peace in Lebanon. The importance was underscored of UN's growing role in a peaceful resolution of the problems in the Middle East and in Lebanon.

The interview, that passed in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

CSO: 2020/131

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BENIN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU162135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/5/1985--RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday a parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Benin led by Romain Vilon Guozo, president of the National Revolutionary Assembly, now on a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The chief delegate handed over a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the president of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin, Mathieu Kerekou, and conveyed him a cordial salute as well as his feelings of friendship and high esteem. The guest also emphasized Benin's high appreciation of Socialist Romania's constructive foreign policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's actions and initiatives for peace, disarmament, detente, understanding and cooperation among nations, for the attainment of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and the feelings conveyed, and requested that a warm salute and best wishes be conveyed to President Mathieu Kerekou as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the Benin people.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made to the ties of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, between Romania and Benin, which develop in keeping with the summit understandings. Moreover, the wish was expressed to work for the further growth and diversification of those ties on the political, economic and other planes, for the benefit of both countries and peoples. In that context, stress was laid on the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries make to deepening cooperation between Romania and Benin, to strengthening friendship between the two countries, in the interests of the Romanian and Benin peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Aspects of the current international situation were also approached, of the situation in Africa in particular. The significance was underscored of the African states' finding a solution to their problems, without any outside

interference, of the consolidation of the inter-African unity and collaboration. The two countries' solidarity was reiterated with the African peoples' fight for the complete abolition of colonial domination, against the imperialist and neocolonialist policies, for the consolidation of national independence and self-reliant socioeconomic development.

During the interview, the need was underlined for the developing countries' strengthened collaboration and unity of action, the eradication of under-development and the establishment of a new world economic order.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

CSO: 2020/131

ROMANIA

ROMANIAN DEFECTOR HAIDUCU UNMASKED AS SWINDLER

AU061351 Vienna KURIER in German 4 May 85 p 18

[Erich Grolig report: "Defector was Swindler"]

[Excerpts] Western intelligence services are alarmed: since the affair around the faked Hitler diaries, the business of intelligence swindlers is flourishing more than ever before. The latest case that has now come to light is that of Romanian defector Pavel Haiducu, who, as a former member of the Bucharest "securitate" secret service, repeatedly revealed his knowledge of espionage activities in Austria.

Austrian security police declare on the strength of the latest results of their investigation: "Most of what he said is a swindle."

This assertion is based on the material that the French counterintelligence service DST (direction de la surveillance du territoire) has passed on to Vienna. DST interrogation experts squeezed Haiducu for weeks like a lemon after he had revealed that he was a planted agent and had requested political asylum, until they were sure on the strength of their experience that he had revealed absolutely everything he knew.

The French file does not, however, contain anything of what Heiducu had stated about Austria's role as a transit center for agents and about the role of the Bucharest Trade Mission in Vienna as an alleged espionage center for all of Europe. "This has made us sit up," a security police source declares, "because we have information that the espionage function of the Romanian Trade Mission is confined to Austria, and that the securitate center for all of West Europe has always been located in Paris." Therefore, the matter was investigated together with the Paris DST.

The result: Most of what Haiducu talked about were things he could not know about, because since 1975, when he was infiltrated into France, he no longer had any contact with the Bucharest Center, but merely received detailed orders from a controlling officer.

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ORTHODOX CHURCH INDEPENDENCE CENTENNIAL MARKED

AU111519 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0956 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/5/1985--The Romanian capital was the venue of a solemn meeting devoted to the centennial of the Romanian Orthodox Church autocephaly, attended by the members of the Synod, representatives of the clergy of the 13 eparchies and leaders of other denominations in our country.

On the occasion, a telegram was addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu, reading:

The hierarchs, the clergy and the believers of the Romanian Orthodox Church are aware of the fact that whenever the Romanian people engaged on a new stage in its state organization, the church followed its own teachings and acquired new forms of organization in harmony with the realities of the country's life. All the great accomplishments in the life of the Romanian people--the setting up of the Romanian state units, the union of the principalities, Romania's state independence and the achievement of the unitary Romanian national state--marked as many major evolutions in the life of the church, among which the creation in the 14th century of the Romanian Metropolitanates, the acknowledgement in 1885 of the Romanian Orthodox Church autocephaly, and the ascension of the Romanian Orthodox Church to the rank of a patriarchate in 1925.

Inspired by the spiritual joy aroused by the anniversary of this historic act with national significance in the life of our church, we pay a tribute of gratitude and thankfulness to you, Dear Mr President, for the conditions of full religious freedom which govern the activity of the Romanian Orthodox Church, of the other denominations, and we wish to assure you of our full dedication, appreciation and boundless love, honouring your efforts to safeguard world peace and build a new, beautiful and rich country, a free and strong country, full master of its destinies.

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BRIEFS

MESSAGE ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY--To the RCP Central Committee. The 64th anniversary of the founding of your party gives us the pleasant opportunity to convey to you fraternal greetings on behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba and of all our people. We once again reiterate our wishes for success in building the new society and in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and we once again express our warm wish to further develop relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties and peoples. The Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 85 p 6 AU]

BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MET--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1985--During the Bucharest interviews between Nicolae Giosan, chairman of Romania's Grand National Assembly, and the members of the Belgium-Romania Parliamentary Group of Friendship headed by Senator Hugo Adriaensens, chairman of the group, the sides appreciated with satisfaction the ascending evolution of the Romanian-Belgian relationships and highlighted the joint wish to enhance the contribution of parliaments and parliamentarians and of the groups of friendship in the two countries to the development of the collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Belgium, to the promotion of a climate of international detente and understanding. The same day the guests also had interviews with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with members of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and of the Steering Committee of the Parliamentary Group for the Relations of Friendship Romania-Belgium. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1554 GMT 9 May 85 AU]

BIRTHDAY AWARD FOR TIKHONOV--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/5/1985--Under presidential decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was awarded the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" first class, with sash, on his 80th birthday, for his contribution to the development of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the strengthening of friendly ties between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, peace and collaboration worldwide. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1637 GMT 13 May 85 AU]

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/5/1985--During several festivities in Bucharest and county seats, the medal "Virtutea Ostaseasca" (Soldier's Virtue) was awarded by presidential decree to permanent cadres in the Ministry of National Defence, and to armed forces reservists and retired servicemen for their deeds of arms in the war against Nazi Germany, on the 40th anniversary of the victory against fascism. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 10 May 85 AU]

VERDET CONGRATULATED ON BIRTHDAY--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/5/1985--The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP sent a letter to Ilie Verdet congratulating him on his 60th birthday. The letter, published in the newspapers of 11 May, appreciates "the fruitful activity that Ilie Verdet has been carrying on with revolutionary passion in the RCP," stressing the dedication with which he has been working for the fulfillment of the responsible tasks entrusted to him. The letter shows that Ilie Verdet, in his capacity as member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the CC of the RCP, as chairman of the Central Council of Worker Control of Economic and Social Activity, by using to advantage the experience amassed along the years in discharging his various responsible functions, has made "an important contribution to the working out and implementation of the party and Romanian State's home and foreign policy, to the control over the fulfillment of the decisions, to the translation into life of socialist Romania's construction plans and programmes." [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0823 GMT 11 May 85 AU]

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/5/1985--On 17 May, a parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Benin, led by Romain Vilon Guezo, president of the National Revolutionary Assembly, concluded their visit to Romania. The guests were seen off at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. Before leaving Bucharest, the head of the Benin delegation met with Romanian press representatives. Sharing his impressions after the visit, the guest expressed his satisfaction to have been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, underscoring that, during the interview, they had approached major aspects of the development of the two countries' collaboration, in keeping with the accords covenanted at top level, and that the joint wish had been expressed to expand the ties of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Benin even more in the future. He said that the visit had been an opportunity to get better acquainted with the Romanian people and its accomplishments and showed that, despite the difficult international economic situation, the deep world economic crisis, Romania had achieved creditable results. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 17 May 85 AU]

BOOK EXHIBITION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/5/1985--A book show devoted to the anniversary of 40 years since the victory over fascism and the celebration of Romania's independence day organized by the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, was inaugurated in Bucharest on 8 May. The opening ceremony was attended by Petru Enache, Suzana Gadea, Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction, party and state activists, representatives of cultural life, a large public. The inaugural address was delivered by Mihai Dulea, deputy chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education. A special place in the show which has on display 600 of the most representative books, is held

by President Nicolae Ceausescu's theoretical oeuvre. The show has on display books devoted to the Romanian people's history, to their millenary struggle for freedom, self-dependence and a better future. The books disclose the achievements scored under the RCP leadership in the years of socialist construction, and especially in the two decades since the historic 9th congress of the party. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 8 May 85 AU]

AVRAM MEETS TURKISH PRESIDENT--Anakra, AGERPRES, 9/5/1985--Messages of salute were exchanged by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Kenan Evren of Turkey in Ankara, when the Turkish head of state received Ioan Avram, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Government Commission on Economic Cooperation Between Romania and Turkey. Praising President Nicolae Ceausescu's personality, President Kenan Evren emphasized the joint wish to further develop manysided bilateral relations of close cooperation and friendship between the two countries, in the spirit of summit understandings. The proceedings of the Eleventh Session of the Joint Romanian-Turkish Commission were held in Ankara, over 6-9 May 1985. In order to carry into effect summit decisions, and measures for the development of economic and technico-scientific cooperation between Romania and Turkey in particular, concrete actions of mutual interest were set up in energetics [as received], iron and steel, transport and natural resources. A protocol of the session was signed by Ioan Avram and Ahmet Karaevli, state minister of the Republic of Turkey, chairman for Turkey of the commission. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 9 May 85 AU]

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